

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA

PROCEEDINGS

of the

Twentieth Annual Meeting

held at

PATNA

on

2nd and 3rd December, 1944.

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INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA.

List of Representatives 1944-45.

1. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, D. Litt., BAR.-AT-LAW, M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, Patna. (Chairman).
2. Dr. Amaranatha Jha, M.A., D. Litt., F.R.S.L.,
Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahabad, Allahabad.
3. Sir C. Ramalinga Reddy, M.A. (Cantab.), D. Litt., M.L.C.,
Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Guntur.
4. Dr. A. C. Sen Gupta, M.A., D. Litt.,
193/1, Rashbehary Avenue, Ballygunge P.O. Calcutta.
5. Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., BAR.-AT-LAW, D. Litt.,
M.L.A., 77, Asutosh Mookerjee Road, Calcutta.
6. Prof. A. B. A. Halceem, B.A. (Oxon.), BAR.-AT-LAW,
7, University Road, Muslim University, Aligarh.
7. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., D. Litt., LL.D., F.B.A.,
Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, Benares.
8. Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D.,
Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, Delhi.
9. Lt.-Col. the Rev. Dr. J. C. Chatterji, M.A., D. Litt.,
Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, 10 A, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.
10. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.),
Professor of English, University of Lucknow, Lucknow.
11. The Hon'ble Dr. Nawab Sir Mahdi Yar Jung Bdr., Kt., M.A. (Oxon.),
LL.D., Pro-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan.
12. B. J. Wadia, Esq., M.A., LL.B., BAR.-AT-LAW,
Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, Bombay.
13. Khan Bahadur Dr. M. Hasan, M.A., D. Phil. (Oxon.), BAR.-AT-LAW,
Vice-Chancellor, University of Dacca, Ramna P.O. Dacca.
14. Diwan Bahadur Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, B.A., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.O.G.,
F.A.C.S., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Madras.
15. M. Ruthnaswamy, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), BAR.-AT-LAW. C.I.E.,
Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.
16. Dr. I. W. Jennings, D. Litt., LL.D.,
Vice-Chancellor, University of Ceylon, Colombo.
17. Prof. C. G. Beasley, M.A., G.F.S., F.R.G.S.,
Chief Administrative Officer, University of Rangoon and Affiliated Colleges, Grand Hotel, Simla.
18. The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Mohammad Abdur Rahman, Kt., LL.D.,
Vice-Chancellor, University of the Panjab, Lahore.
19. H. C. Papworth, Esq., M.A., O.B.E.,
Ag. Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore, Trivandrum.
20. Dr. P. Parija, D.Sc., O.B.E., I.E.S.,
Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, Cuttack.

21. Rajadharmaprasakta M. T. Singaravalu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L.,
Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, Mysore.

Dr. John Sergeant, M.A., D. Litt., C.I.E.,
Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Simla.

Prof. H. K. Sherwani, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R. Hist. S., BAR-AT-LAW,
Head of the Department of History and Political Science,
Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn. (Secretary).

*Twentieth Meeting of the Inter-University Board of India held at Patna
on 1st, 2nd and 3rd December 1944.*

PROGRAMME.

Saturday, 2nd December 1944.

- 10-15 A.M. . . Group Photo.
10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M. . . Inaugural Address by H.E. the Chancellor,
Patna University.
Address by the Vice-Chancellor, Patna University.
Business Meeting.
1 to 2 P.M. . . Lunch.
2 to 5 P.M. . . Business Meeting.
5 P.M. . . At Home.

Sunday, 3rd December 1944.

- 10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M. . . Business Meeting.
1 to 2 P.M. . . Lunch.
2 to 5 P.M. . . Business Meeting.
5 P.M. . . Entertainment
8 P.M. . . Vice-Chancellor's Dinner.

Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board of India held at Patna on the 2nd and 3rd December 1944.

LIST OF THOSE PRESENT.

1. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, D. Litt., BAR.-AT-LAW, M.L.A. (Patna) (Chairman).
2. Dr. Amaranatha Jha, M.A., D. Litt., F.R.S.L. (Allahabad).
3. Dr. A. C. Sen Gupta, M.A., D. Litt. (Nagpur).
4. Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, B.A. (Oxon.), BAR.-AT-LAW. (Aligarh).
5. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., D. Litt. LL.D., F.B.A. (Benares).
6. Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D. (Delhi).
7. Lt.Col. the Rev. Dr. J. C. Chatterji, M.A., D. Litt. (Agra).
8. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.). (Lucknow).
9. Khan Bahadur Dr. M. Hasan, M.A., D. Ph. (Oxon.), BAR.-AT-LAW. (Dacca).
10. Diwan Bahadur Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S. (Madras).
11. M. Ruthnaswamy, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), BAR.-AT-LAW, C.I.E. (Annamalai).
12. Dr. I. W. Jennings, D. Litt., LL.D. (Ceylon).
13. Prof. C. G. Beasley, M.A., F.C.S., F.R.C.S. (Rangoon).
14. H. C. Papworth, Esq., M.A., O.B.E. (Travancore).
15. Dr. P. Parija, D.Sc., O.B.E., I.E.S. (Utkal).
16. Rajadharmaprasakta M. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L. (Mysore).

SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS.

17. L. Subba Rau, Esq., B.A., B.L. (Andhra).
18. Prof. J. P. Niyogi, M.A., Ph.D. (Calcutta).
19. S. M. Azam, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Hons.) (Lond.), C.C.S., E.E. (Osmania).
20. Principal G. D. Sondhi, B.A. (Cantab.), BAR.-AT-LAW, I.E.S. (The Panjab).

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

21. Dr. John Sargent, M.A., D. Litt., C.I.E. (Educational Adviser).
22. Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, (Director-General of Archaeology in India).
23. Major B. K. Talookdar, M.A., Ph.D., D.A.A.G. (Army Education Directorate).
24. Sq. Ldr. H. M. Whitehead, Air Headquarters (War Department).
25. Sq. Ldr. S. Chuckerbutty, B.E., B.Sc. (Glas.), A.M.I.E., Air Headquarters (War Department).
26. Lieut. Commander H. R. Mills, R.I.N.V.B. (War Department).

ABSENT.

B. J. Wadia, Esq., M.A., LL.B., BAR.-AT-LAW. (Bombay).

*Inaugural Address by His Excellency Sir Thomas George Rutherford,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Bihar and Chancellor, Patna
University.*

GENTLEMEN,

I am personally very glad that the Inter-University Board accepted Dr. Sinha's invitation to hold its twentieth annual meeting here, and I am sure that satisfaction is shared by the members of Patna University and all in Bihar who take an interest in the advancement of learning. Your presenee has added lustre to our Silver Jubilee Celebrations and your meetings will further enlarge the good work that has been done in the last few days by the fraternization and exchange of ideas between scholars from all over India.

You have before you a long and varied agenda and I have no doubt it will fully occupy the three days which you have set apart for your work. The list of subjects enables me to appreciate the very important duty which the Inter-University Board has to perform in co-ordinating the work of higher education throughout India and in promoting a regular exchange of ideas between Universities separated by great distances and situated among populations whose traditions and stage of progress vary considerably, however similar they may be in the fundamentals.

Gentlemen, Dr. Sinha is to address you and you have a full programme. I will conclude by offering you a very hearty welcome on behalf of the University of Patna and wish you fruitful results to your deliberations.

Chairman's Speech.

YOUR EXCELLENCY AND MEMBERS OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD,

When the Inter-University Board has met in the past, the Vice-Chancellor of the University has welcomed the Chairman and members, and the Chairman of the Board has thanked him on behalf of the Board. This year I am in the curious position of having to welcome you as Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, and also as Chairman of the Board to thank the Patna University authorities for their hospitality. When the Board met last year at Hyderabad, it decided to meet at Colombo at the invitation of its distinguished Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ivor Jennings, but later it was good enough to shift the venue to Patna, thereby enabling us to welcome you here, and having you in our midst during our Jubilee Celebrations. Need I say how deeply we appreciate the fact that your presence has lent distinction to our gatherings?

We have long agenda before us, and I do not propose to detain you long with my preliminary observations. But there are one or two subjects to which I should like to draw your attention. Last year both this Board, and the Quinquennial Universities Conference, devoted a good deal of time and thought to a consideration of the Sargent Report. Subsequently, the Central Advisory Board of Education issued its report on Post-War Educational Reconstruction. About a year has gone by, but what practical steps have been taken either by the Government of India, or by the Provincial Governments to implement the recommendations of that report? How many provincial administrations have seriously undertaken the task of planning for

educational reorganisation and expansion? Even schemes drawn up before the war have been put in cold storage for the duration of the war. In Britain which surely has been vitally affected by the war, Parliament has undertaken legislation on education. But in India we are told that education must take a very minor if not an insignificant place even in schemes for post-war reconstruction, and that during the war no steps can be taken.

One would wish that the autonomous Universities undertook this work irrespective of what the Government might or might not do; but the entire educational framework is so closely interlinked that until the base is remodelled the top cannot be altered. Primary education entirely, and secondary education mainly, are the concern of Government, and until these early stages are refashioned it is futile to attempt any radical change in higher education. I should like to urge, therefore, with all possible emphasis, that the Sargent scheme should be followed up, investigations should be undertaken by each province and State, and wherever necessary modifications should be introduced. Each province should decide how many new Schools should be established and where; lists of apparatus and equipment should be drawn up; plans and estimates should be prepared. A survey of the industrial possibilities of different regions should be undertaken so as to determine the kind of vocational institutions to be opened.

There are, however, certain directions in which the Universities can take the lead, and not wait for action by the Governments of the provinces. In any scheme for universal primary or basic education, there will be needed a very large number of teachers, both men and women, and it is of the utmost importance that these should be properly trained. The Universities should have more Teachers' Training Colleges, for they must supply the teachers that will be in charge of education both at the basic and secondary stages. These Teachers' Colleges, or Teaching Departments, should not only provide for training in educational theory and educational history of the West; they should also include in their curriculum the history of Indian education. Unless I am seriously misinformed, our colleges at present imagine that education in our country began only with the establishment of Fort William College, and that the only educational philosophers worthy of study are Aristotle, Rousseau, Herbart, Froebel and Pestolozzi. It should be realised that both in ancient and mediæval India there were highly organised and vast centres of education, and that there are numerous Indian treatises on the system and theory of education. These must be carefully studied and kept in view in any scheme of national education. Of course, knowledge is welcome from whatever direction it comes, but there is such a thing as the genius and culture of a race, and these must not be lost sight of in the development of our education. The Teachers' Training Colleges should establish Psychological Bureaus in order to prepare tests for children and to do research.

The Universities' Conference has on more than one occasion emphasised the importance of Technology, and recommended the establishment of Technological Institutes and University Departments of Technology. With the expansion of science and industry, which is certain to follow in the near future, more and more attention should be

devoted by the Universities to the very necessary aspect of their work. Agriculture and mining and metallurgy, bio-chemistry, radio engineering, automobile engineering, the drug industry—in all these, and many more allied subjects, the Universities should take increasing interest. The manufacturers and the industrialists should work in close co-operation with the technology and science departments of the Universities. During the last two days you have heard a good deal of the University of Nalanda, about sixty miles from here, the site of which some of you visited yesterday. There some of the teachers had to be building overseers, who undertook the task of constructing new buildings, and repairing old ones; some of the teachers were made to spin and to weave; the monks made their own robes and kept them in good repair, with the help of all necessary weaving appliances. As related by I-tsing, the Chinese scholar, the subjects of study at Nalanda included the arts and crafts. Medical education was compulsory for all students; I-tsing's defence of this compulsory training is in these words: "Is it not beneficial if people can benefit others as well as themselves by the study of medicine?" Nalanda was reputed also as a centre of Art, Craftsmanship, and Metallurgy.

In a stimulating article contributed three years ago to the *Times Educational Supplement*, Mr. Julian Huxley said that two main reforms were desirable with regard to the Universities. "One," he said, "is the adoption of some system whereby students can move more freely from one University to another without impairing their chances of a degree, the other a closer linkage of our own university system with that of other countries." He added that approximation in general educational policy, increased facilities for visiting research workers of all ages, exchange of teaching and student *personnel*—all these are needed. I commend these words, specially as I believe that the Indian Universities should play a great part in bringing about cultural unity, promoting of spirit of understanding and toleration, recognising that learning and scholarship know no geographical barriers, encouraging the faith expressed in Thomas Henry Huxley's words that "it is better for a man to go wrong in freedom than to go right in chains."

Members of the Board will doubtless be pleased to know that to the Sports Trophies presented in the past, has now been added a beautiful trophy for Inter-University swimming presented by Nawab Zaheer Yar Jang Bahadur, Ameer-i-Paigah, Hyderabad Deccan, and executed under the supervision of the Hon'ble Nawab Zain Yar Jang Bahadur. The warmest thanks of the Board are due to both these gentlemen."

With these words, the chairman requested His Excellency to unveil the trophy and His Excellency unveiled it amidst applause.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. To consider the appointment of a Committee to report on the names recommended for appointment as Secretary of the Inter-University Board.

RESOLVED that a Committee consisting of the Chairman, Dr. Amaranatha Jha and Mr. M. Ruthnaswamy, be appointed to consider the nominations for the Secretaryship of the Board and make its

recommendations at the session of the Board on 3rd of December 1944.

II. To consider the information collected from the Universities regarding the minimum qualifications required for appointment to posts of teachers for post-graduate classes in special subjects of study.

(*Appendix A*).

RESOLVED that a Sub-Committee consisting of Sir Maurice Gwyer (Chairman), Dr. Amaranatha Jha, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. A. L. Mudaliar and Dr. M. Hasan, be appointed to consider questions regarding the minimum qualifications for appointment to posts of teachers for post-graduate classes, conditions of service and salaries of University teachers, as well as to consider matters under item VII (below) The Secretary should forward this report to the Central Advisory Board of Education as soon as it is ready and the resolution adopted by them together with the report of this Committee should be placed before the next meeting of the Inter-University Board for consideration.

III. To consider the reports of the two expert committees appointed to examine the facilities available for research in the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, and the Imperial Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.

(*Appendix B*).

(NOTE.—As the expert committees did not meet, the opinion of Dr. Minett who was the member of the Imperial Dairy Institute is shown in the Appendix).

Dr. Minett's letter regarding the facilities available for research in the Imperial Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, was read and recorded.

IV. To consider the information collected from the Universities and the Boards of High School and Intermediate Education, regarding the question of fixing a minimum age in all Universities before which no candidate should be allowed to appear in the Matriculation Examination.

(*Appendix C*).

While not desiring to recommend a minimum age before which no candidate should be allowed to appear in the Matriculation Examination the Board is of opinion that the minimum age for admission to post-Matriculation classes be 15 in the case of Universities which have a three-year Degree Course.

V. To consider the report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Board at the last meeting under Resolution XII in regard to the nomenclature of the degrees conferred by the Universities.

The Sub-Committee could not meet.

VI. To consider the views of the Calcutta University in connection with the reorganisation of the system of imparting instruction and carrying on investigations in Economics with special reference to Indian conditions.

(NOTE.—No information has been supplied by the Calcutta University).

Passed on.

VII. To consider the information collected from the Universities regarding the conditions of service in non-Government Educational

Institutions particularly with regard to provident fund, age of retirement promotion, minimum pay and dismissal; and regarding the Board of Arbitration, if any, and the procedure adopted for appeal.

(*Appendix D*).

Please see Resolution II above.

VIII. To consider the reports of the following Sub-Committees appointed by the Board under Resolution L of the last meeting and in accordance with Resolution IX of the Fifth Quinquennial Conference to ascertain the conditions under which professional degrees and research degrees are awarded at the various Universities and the minimum standards that should be laid down for the award of all such degrees :—

1. Commerce and Agriculture Sub-Committee ;
2. Engineering and Technical Sub-Committee.
3. Law Sub-Committee ;
4. Teaching Sub-Committee.

(NOTE.—The Law and Teaching Sub-Committees could not meet).

1. The Report of the Commerce and Agriculture Sub-Committee was placed before the Board and adopted. (*Appendix E*).

2. The Report of the Engineering and Technical Sub-Committee was placed before the Board and its recommendation accepted that the subject should be further considered with the help of four or five experts and the final report laid before the next meeting of the Board (*Appendix F*).

IX. To consider the following letters of the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University :—

(a) “During the war letters are abnormally delayed and very often they are not delivered. The students who migrate from one University to the other do not get their migration certificate in time. I therefore suggest that this rule of migration certificate may be dispensed with during the war time.”

(b) In view of the limited resources available in the country for advanced study and research in various subjects it seems desirable that we pool our resources together and the students may be permitted to migrate to other Universities as is now done in Continent. The Ph.D. classes in every University should be open to the M.A. students of all the Universities with such restrictions as the University may like to impose.”

Resolutions :

(a) Rejected.

(b) In view of the limited resources available in the country for advanced study and research in various subjects it is desirable that students should be permitted to migrate from one University to another, and the Research classes such as Ph.D., D.Litt., D.Sc., should be open to graduates of other Universities with such restrictions as might be imposed by individual Universities. /;

X. To consider the suggestion of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon that the memorandum from the University of Ceylon be brought to the attention of the Universities of India and that they be

asked to facilitate the migration of students between India and Ceylon.

(Appendix G).

RESOLVED that the Memorandum from the University of Ceylon be brought to the attention of the Universities of India and that they be asked to facilitate the migration of students between India and Ceylon.

XI. To consider the question whether a student of one University migrating to another University should be required to produce any certificate other than a Migration Certificate.

UNIVERSITY OF DACCA.

RESOLVED that a Migration Certificate should be considered sufficient to entitle a student to migrate from one University to another and that this certificate should contain information relating to the students' character, settlement of dues and examinations passed.

XII. To consider the following proposition forwarded by the University of Bombay : That the Government of India be requested to define their policy clearly in regard to Military studies in the Universities with special reference to practical training.

Passed on.

XIII. To consider the following letter of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon :

"I am directed by the Senate to request the good offices of the Inter-Universities Board in securing from the Government of India licences for the export to Ceylon of books published in India and required for University study. The former Ceylon University College taught for external London examinations and therefore required few books dealing specifically with Indian conditions. One of the reasons for the creation of the University in 1942 was the inevitable emphasis upon European conditions which this system of education produced. Our syllabuses now deal with Indian history, geography, economics, etc., in a manner more suited for Ceylonese students. It is, however, almost impossible to get the books because they were not imported before 1942. The Senate would be very grateful for any assistance that the Board could render."

In view of the growing need of the University of Ceylon for books dealing with Ceylonese and Indian conditions the Inter-University Board recommends to the Government of India to grant licences for the export of books to Ceylon published in India and required for study.

XIV. To consider the following proposition sent by the University of Dacca :

"The system of examination by two examiners independently in respect of M.A., M.Sc., B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Hons.) and B.T. Examinations should be uniformly followed by all the Indian Universities in view of the advantages of the system, viz., reliability and objectivity in marking. This should supersede the ordinary system where the examinee is to suffer for the personal equation of the examiner."

RESOLVED that the matter be circulated to the Universities for expression of opinion.

XV. To consider the position of the Central Advisory Board *vis-a-vis* the Universities and the Inter-University Board. (*Appendix H*).

—UNIVERSITIES OF MADRAS, ANNAMALAI & OSMANIA.

Considered the position of the Central Advisory Board of Education *vis-a-vis* the Universities and the Inter-University Board and resolved that the Inter-University Board feels strongly that before the Central or any Provincial Government arrive at a decision regarding University Education, whether on report from the Central Advisory Board or otherwise, the views of the Inter-University Board should receive fullest consideration.

XVI. To consider the question of addressing the Government of India in the Department of Education that steps be taken for the preparation of a monograph by the Geological Survey of India on the Vertebrate Fossils of India with a view to meet the requirements of Colleges in India. (*Appendix I*).

—UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

RESOLVED that the Government of India in the Department of Education be requested to take steps for the preparation of a monograph by the Geological Survey of India on the vertebrate fossils of India.

XVII. To consider the question of strengthening the Office and to provide an adequate secretarial staff to deal with many questions connected with the Universities. (*Appendix J*).

—UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

A Committee consisting of Dr. Amaranatha Jha as Chairman, Professor N. K. Sidhanta, Prof. A. B. A. Halcerm and the Secretary as members was appointed to consider all questions relating to the future organisation of the office of the Inter-University Board and the financial implications of their proposals.

* The Report of the Committee, found in *Appendix K*, was read and placed on the table.

XVIII. The Board appoints the following Standing Committee to decide all questions of procedure, preparation of Agenda, Budget and other important matters during the official year with power to co-opt :—

1. The Chairman ;
2. Dr. Amaranatha Jha ;
3. Sir S. Radhakrishnan ;
4. Dr. A. L. Mudaliar ;

and 5. Dr. M. Hasan.

XIX. To receive the report of the Education Reorganization Committee appointed by the Government of Travancore to enquire into the existing educational system in the State and to formulate proposals for its reorganisation with due regard to its developments.

As the Report has not been received the matter was deferred.

XX. To consider the letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands. No. F. 18-3/44-

C.A.B., dated the 11th May 1944, with regard to certain resolutions passed by the Tenth meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education :

“ The attention of the Inter-University Board is invited, in particular, to the portions of the proceedings relating to items XV, XIX, XXII, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIV and XXXV. With regard to item XXIX, I am to enquire whether the Inter-University Board would like to consider the matter further in the light of the observations of the Central Advisory Board of Education.” (*Appendix L*).

1. *Item XV*.—As the concerned Memorandum has not been received no action be taken.

2. *Item XIX*.—The Board confirms Resolution No. IX of the Eighteenth meeting held at Mysore in regard to the question of discipline in Colleges. It further accords its agreement with the Central Advisory Board of Education that there must be better residential and tutorial arrangements and fuller and freer extra-curricular activities and a definite improvement in the position and conditions of service of teachers in Colleges and Universities.

3. *Item XXII*.—As the Memorandum has not been received no action be taken.

4. *Item XXIV*.—As the Memorandum has not been received no action be taken.

5. *Item XXV*.—Noted.

6. *Item XXVI*.—The attention of the Central Advisory Board of Education is invited to Resolution II passed above.

7. *Item XXVII*.—Noted.

8. *Item XXVIII*.—Noted.

9. *Item XXIX*.—The Inter-University Board reaffirms the following part of Resolution passed at the Fourth Conference of Indian Universities regarding the medium of instruction :—

“ That modern Indian Languages be recognised gradually as far as possible alternatively with English as media of instruction for the Intermediate and Degree Courses excepting for English, and if necessary for Science subjects.”

10. *Item XXXI*.—Passed on.

11. *Item XXXIV*.—The Board reaffirms para 4 of the Resolution No. II of the Nineteenth meeting in connection with the uniformity of the Matriculation Examination. (Please see p. 6 of the “ Proceedings of the Nineteenth Meeting ” for this resolution).

12. *Item XXXV*.—The matter be circulated to the Universities for their opinion.

XXI. To consider the question of training of Engineers for Post-War Road Development Work. (*Appendix M*).

(FORWARDED THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA).

In view of the post-war need for engineers for road development, irrigation, Railways, aviation, etc., the Inter-University Board recommends that practical steps be taken by the Universities to investigate ways and means for an increase in the output of trained engineers. It further recommends that courses in technical engineering be brought

as far as possible in a line with modern practice in more advanced countries and special refresher courses be provided for post-graduate engineers who are already in service. The Inter-University Board considers it desirable that a chair of Highway Engineering be instituted by Universities wherever it is possible.

XXII. To consider the possibility of including " Mobile Producer-Gas Plants, their manufacture and operation " in University Engineering Courses. (*Appendix N*).

(FORWARDED THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA).

The Inter-University Board recommends to Universities having Engineering Courses that they may explore the possibility of including mobile-gas plants, their manufacture and operation in their Engineering and Technological courses, and of giving due emphasis the subject of manufacture and properties of charcoal in the courses in Applied Chemistry.

XXIII. To consider the following subjects from the War Department, Government of India:—(*Appendix O*).

1. *Indian Air Training Corps*.—Medium of Recruiting Officers for the Indian Air Force General Duties Branch.

2. Concessions to serving personnel in regard to University examinations.

3. *Recruitment for the Indian Defence Services*.—Officers, Clerical Personnel, Matriculation Zone Technical Personnel and Women's Auxiliary Corps (India).

4. *Navigation*.—Study in Universities.

5. *Higher Educational Examination of the Royal Indian Navy*.—Recognition for University purposes.

Sq. Ldr. H. M. Whitehead and Sq. Ldr. Chuckerbutty of the Air Headquarters (India) attended the meeting and explained subjects 1 and 2.

Sq. Ldr. Chuckerbutty who further submitted the proposed syllabus of the I.A.F. Matriculation Test for recognition as equivalent to the Matriculation examination of the Universities and the Boards of Secondary Education, was requested to send the Secretary twenty-five copies of the proposed syllabus for circulation among the Universities and the Boards of Secondary Education.

Lieut.-Commander H. R. Mills of the War Department attended the meeting and explained the R. I. N. subjects.

1. The Board welcomes the proposal to extend the Air Training Corps to all the Universities and recommends that the Universities should provide similar facilities for students taking up the I. A. T. C. course as for those joining the U. O. T. C.

2. (a) The Board accepts item (i) of the Note by the War Department with regard to concessions to serving personnel in University Examinations.

(b) The Secretary be asked to circulate item (ii) of the Note to the Universities for their opinion.

4. **RESOLVED** that the Universities be requested to consider the desirability of including Astronomical Navigation and Meteorology in their curricula.

5. The Board generally approves of the curricula of the Higher Educational Examination of the Royal Indian Navy and recommends to the Universities and Boards of Intermediate Education that this examination be declared equivalent to Matriculation or High School Examination.

XXIV. To consider the note relating to the functions of Atmospheric Research Committee and Radio Research Committee.

(*Appendix P*).

(FORWARDED THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA).

RESOLVED that the note relating to the functions of Atmospheric Research Committee and Radio Research Committee be circulated to all the Universities.

XXV. To consider the recognition of the Indian Army Special Certificate of Education as equivalent to matriculation examination of the Universities for the purpose of admission to higher course of studies. (*Appendix Q*).

(FORWARDED THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA).

Major B. K. Talookdar, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, attended the meeting and explained the revised syllabus of the Indian Army Special Certificate Examination.

RESOLVED that the Board considers the Indian Army Special Certificate of Education (Revised Course) to be equivalent to Matriculation examination of the Universities and recommends to the Universities and Boards of High School and Intermediate Education to recognise it for the purpose of admission to Higher course of studies.

XXVI. With the permission of the Chairman, Major Talookdar raised the question of the education of W. A. C. (I) s in spare time after office-hours and detailed the types of subjects which were so required. (*Appendix R*).

RESOLVED that the Universities be requested to help in arranging lectures and classes in special subjects at the request of the Army Education Directorate, A.-G.'s Branch. G. H. Q., Simla, and inform the Directorate whether they can depute any lecturers to give the instruction required during the spare-hours in W. A. C. (I) centres.

XXVII. To consider the extension of the concessions given by Indian Universities "War Services" to students of other.

(*Appendix S*).

(FORWARDED THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA).

The Inter-University Board confirmed Resolution XXXVI of 1942 and further expressed its strong opinion that whatever concessions might be given to students on War Services they must be submitted to ordinary examination tests before they are granted Degrees or Diplomas. The Board further recommends that the Universities should permit such students to join corresponding courses or to sit for higher examinations of other Universities or examining bodies under the latter's scheme of educational concessions for those on War Services.

XXVIII. To consider the recognition of Pre-Engineering Examination of Delhi Polytechnic as equivalent to Intermediate Science Examination of Indian Universities. (*Appendix T*).

(FORWARDED THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA).

RESOLVED that it be recommended to the Universities and the Boards of High School and Intermediate Education that the Pre-Engineering Examination of Delhi Polytechnic be recognised as equivalent to Intermediate Science Examination of Indian Universities.

XXIX. To consider the recommendation of the Plant Pathology Committee that Plant Pathology should also be included as an examination subject in the curriculum of the B.Sc. (Honours) and M.Sc. degree in Botany of the Universities.

—**IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.**

RESOLVE that Plant Pathology be included as an examination subject in the curriculum of B.Sc. (Honours) and M.Sc. Degree in Botany.

XXX. To consider the question of the membership of the Indian Institute of International Affairs, New Delhi.

RESOLVED that no action need be taken.

XXXI. To consider the letter from the Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, Delhi, regarding the compilation of a Dictionary of Economic Products and Industrial Resources of India. (*Appendix U*).

The Inter-University Board welcomes the compilation of a Dictionary of Economic Products and Industrial Resources of India and recommends to the Universities to co-operate fully with the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research which has undertaken its preparation and facilitate the information which the Institution might require for the work.

XXXII. To consider the proposal to nominate six members representing the Universities of India on the Advisory Board of Archaeology. (*Appendix V*).

Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, Director-General of Archaeology in India attended the meeting and explained the proposal.

RESOLVED that the representatives of the Universities of Mysore, Calcutta and Lucknow on the Inter-University Board and Professors of History nominated by Dacca, Osmania and the Panjab Universities be appointed to serve on the Advisory Board of Archaeology for three years.

XXXIII. That in all stages of University education a course of Urdu be made compulsory for students taking up Hindi as a subject and in the same way a course of Hindi should be made compulsory for students taking Urdu as a subject.

—**OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.**

RESOLVED that the matter be referred to Universities for their opinion.

XXXIV. Election of two representatives to the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in place of the present members whose term expires on 1st April 194

RESOLVED that Dr. P. Parija and Khan Bahadur Mian Afzal Husain be elected to the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of

Agricultural Research as representatives from 1st April 1945.

XXXV. Election of two representatives to the Central Advisory Board on Forest Utilisation in place of the present members whose term expires in July 1945.

RESOLVED that Mr. M. Ruthnaswamy and Dr. P. Parija be re-elected as representatives to the Central Advisory Board on Forest Utilisation from July 1945.

XXXVI. To consider the report of the Committee appointed to report on the names recommended for appointment as Secretary of the Inter-University Board.

RESOLVED that Prof. K. P. Sinha, M.A. (Cantab.), Professor of English, G. B. B. College, Muzaffarpur, be elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Inter-University Board for a maximum period of three years or till the reorganisation of the Board according to the recommendations of the Committee contained in Resolution XVII, whichever is earlier, on an honorarium of Rs. 2,400 per annum from 16th June 1945, and be authorised to operate the accounts of the Inter-University Board.

XXXVII. To consider the revision of the grades of the Board Office Staff.

RESOLVED that the pay of the Manager and the Assistant be raised by Rs. 15 per mensem each.

XXXVIII. The proposal that the Annual Contribution to the Board and the Sports Subscription be consolidated was not accepted.

XXXIX. To consider the Budget for 1945. (*Appendix W*).

(a) The Budget for 1945 be approved with the following changes :

(1) An addition of Rs. 360 under "Salaries to Staff."

(2) An addition of Rs. 22-8-0 under "Provident Fund."

(b) Excess of expenditure of Rs. 600 under "Printing of Annual Report, etc." for 1944 was sanctioned.

XL. Election of Chairman for the year 1945-46.

RESOLVED that Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, be elected Chairman for the year 1945-46.

XLI. The appointment of auditors for 1945.

RESOLVED that Messrs. Fraser and Ross be reappointed as auditors for 1945.

XLII. To consider the invitations from the Universities of Ceylon and the Panjab to hold the next meeting of the Inter-University Board.

RESOLVED that the invitation of the University of Ceylon be accepted.

XLIII. **RESOLVED** that H.E. the Chancellor of the Patna University be thanked for kindly inaugurating the session of the Board and unveiling the Nawab Zaheer Yar Jung Bahadur Inter-University Swimming Trophy.

XLIV. RESOLVED that Nawab Zaheer Yar Jung Bahadur, Amir-e-Paigah, Hyderabad-Deccan, be thanked for kindly donating the Nawab Zaheer Yar Jung Swimming Trophy for Inter-University Swimming Championship.

XLV. RESOLVED that Hon'ble Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur, P.W.D. Member, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, be thanked for kindly designing and supervising the execution of the Nawab Zaheer Yar Jung Swimming Trophy.

XLVI. RESOLVED that Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Vice-Chancellor, and other authorities of the Patna University be thanked for their hospitality and arrangements made for reception of the members of the Inter-University Board.

XLVII. RESOLVED that Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha be thanked for his services as Chairman of the Inter-University Board for 1944-45.

XLVIII. The Board places on record its warm appreciation of the skill and ability with which Prof. H. K. Sherwani discharged his duties as Secretary of the Inter-University Board during his term of office and thanks him heartily for his work.

Note.—Items received too late for inclusion in the Agenda were not considered.

H. K. SHERWANI,
Secretary.

SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA,
Chairman.

APPENDIX A.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR UNIVERSITY TEACHERS.

Resolution No. IV of 1943 (Hyderabad-Deccan)

“RESOLVED that the Universities be requested to supply full information regarding the minimum qualifications required for appointment to posts of teachers for post-graduate classes in special subjects of study.”

Summary of Replies Received.

AGRA.—

Teachers in affiliated colleges shall possess the following qualifications :—

A. Teachers of University Classes.

- (1) For Arts subjects : M.A. in the subject.
- (2) For Science subjects : M.A. or M.Sc. in the subject.
- (3) For Law : LL.B. of at least five years' standing as a legal practitioner.
- (4) For Commerce : B.Com. and M.A. in Economics or M.Com. or M.A. in Commerce.
- (5) For Agriculture : B.Sc. (Ag.) with a post-graduate degree or a diploma or practical experience of three years in the subjects in an approved institution.

The Executive Council may recognize any foreign qualification as equivalent to any of these degrees.

NOTE.—The possession of a qualification of the same type as, but higher in degree than, that prescribed shall be deemed to be a compliance with the rules as to the prescribed qualifications.

B. Heads of Departments of Degree Classes.

(a) For Faculties other than Agriculture—One having the qualification as in A above for the respective Faculties with :

- (i) a first class degree in the subject ;
- (ii) a second class Degree in the subject with three years' experience of teaching degree classes in that subject :

Provided that these qualifications will apply to new appointments, and not in the case of :

- (i) those who at present are Heads of Departments of Degree classes ; and
- (ii) those who have been Heads of Department in an Intermediate College for at least five years and who may continue as

Heads of their respective Departments in the same institution, if and when it is raised to Degree standard :

Provided also that a third class M.A. or M.Sc. who has taught Degree classes for at least five years will be eligible to be the Head of his Department in the same institution.

(b) For Faculty of Agriculture :—

(i) Head of the Department of Agriculture : One having B.Sc. (Ag.) and post-graduate degree or a diploma of equal standing, with experience of teaching for five years or with practical experience of agricultural work for five years under the Government Department of Agriculture.

(ii) Heads of Departments of Science subjects other than Agriculture : One having (i) an advanced research degree, or (ii) a first or second class M.Sc. degree with post-graduate training in the subject applied to Agriculture or with three years' experience of teaching degree classes in an Agricultural College :

Provided that the Executive Council may recognize as suitable foreign qualification as equivalent to any of these degrees.

C. Heads of Department of Post-graduate Classes.

One having the qualification as in A above for the respective Faculties with a first class degree in the subject, or else a second class degree in the subject and three years' experience of teaching post-graduate classes in that subject :

Provided that these qualifications will apply to new appointments, and not in the case of :

(i) those who at present are Heads of Departments of post-graduate classes ; and

(ii) those who have been Heads of Departments of Degree classes for at least five years and who may continue as Heads of their respective Departments, if and when post-graduate classes are started :

Provided also that those who have taught post-graduate classes for at least five years will be eligible to be Heads of their Departments in the same institution.

D. Principals of Affiliated Colleges.

One with qualifications as in A above having three years' experience of teaching degree or post-graduate classes :

Provided that one who has been Principal of an Intermediate or Secondary College for at least five years may continue as Principal of the same institution if and when it is raised to the degree standard, it being ordinarily understood that he or she is qualified to teach degree classes in one of the subjects in which the institution is recognized :

Provided that in case of exceptional merit the Executive Council may relax any of the above conditions mentioned under A, B, C and D.

ALLAHABAD.—

No minimum qualifications for appointment to posts of teachers are prescribed by the Statutes and Ordinances. The Executive Council of the University has, however, prescribed minimum requirements for the three grades of teachers : (1) Lecturers, (2) Readers and, (3) Professors. For (1) a good M.A. Degree preferably with some teaching experience and research is necessary. For (2) at least five years' teaching experience with a research degree is necessary. For (3) a candidate must have established a reputation for sound scholarship, research and special efficiency in teaching.

ANDHRA.—

The vacancies are advertised and appointments are made by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Board of Appointments.

ANNAMALAI.—

1. (a) The number of teaching posts in each of the departments comprised in the Faculties shall be fixed by the Syndicate in consultation with the Academic Council and subject to the control of the Senate, in relation to the number of students in the departments concerned, the number of hours of teaching work involved, and the subjects taught, due regard being paid to the demands of tutorial supervision and research work.;

(b) The Syndicate, on the advice of the Academic Council, shall decide from time to time, the number and grade of teachers required in the University.

2. (a) Only persons who have obtained a first or second class B.A. Honours or Master's Degree of a recognised University, either in India or abroad, and have had adequate experience of advanced teaching in the subject shall be eligible for appointment as Heads of Departments as Professors. Previous research experience will be an additional qualification.

(b) Only persons who have obtained a first or second class B.A. (Honours) or Master's Degree of a recognised University, either in India or abroad, shall be eligible for appointment as Lecturers. Previous teaching experience will be an additional qualification.

(c) Only persons who are graduates in the first or in the second class in Indian Languages or who hold the Vidvan or Siromani Title in the first or second class or any other corresponding diploma or title in the first or second class of a recognised University shall be eligible for appointment as Teachers of Indian Languages.

Provided, however, that it shall be competent to the Board of Selection, to waive a strict application of these rules in the case of appointments of teachers of experience already in the service of the University and of persons of distinguished merit.

BENARES.—

Great care is taken in selecting suitable expert teachers for post-graduate classes in special subjects of study. Teachers in charge of post-graduate works are generally Doctors of Indian Universities or highly distinguished academic men with foreign qualifications.

BOMBAY.—

It may be mentioned at once that this University has not laid down any hard and fast rules regarding the minimum qualifications for appointment to posts of teachers for post-graduate classes in special subjects of study. Post-graduate teachers are appointed by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Board of Post-graduate Studies which goes into the qualifications and teaching experience of persons who apply for recognition. Full-time University teachers appointed by the University are automatically recognized as teachers for post-graduate classes. In addition, a large number of teachers in the affiliated colleges and in the recognized post-graduate institutions are recognized in special subjects of study. There are, however, certain conventions followed by the Board of Post-graduate Studies in making their recommendations, such as the following : —

(1) In granting recognition, only those applicants, who have had a first class or a second class degree of a recognized University or who have made conspicuous contributions to knowledge in the subject in which they seek recognition, shall be considered eligible for recognition as University teachers for giving instruction :

(2) No person shall be recognized as a post-graduate teacher unless he has sufficient published work of merit to his credit, and ordinarily has guided successfully at least three students for the Master's Degree in the same subject or branch.

So far as the recognition of teachers for medical subjects is concerned the rules of recognition are :—

(i) An applicant must possess a post-graduate degree or a qualification higher than a primarily registrable qualification.

(ii) Save in exceptional cases, eight years must have elapsed since the applicant's obtaining his first registrable qualification.

(iii) In the case of Pathology, the applicant must be on the teaching staff of a Department of Pathology and Bacteriology and that in other cases he must be in independent charge of beds.

(iv) The applicant must confine his teaching and practice to the subject in which he seeks recognition.

CALCUTTA.—

Ordinarily First Class M.A.'s with research experience.

CEYLON.—

This University does not lay down minimum qualifications. Save in exceptional cases, graduate students are not allocated to persons below the rank of Lecturer.

DACCA.—

The University has not laid down minimum qualifications in general terms. The special qualifications required in each case are decided as vacancies occur.

DELHI.—

The following are the minimum qualifications that make a college teacher eligible for University recognition here up to the M.A. or B.A. (Hons.) standard.

(a) First Class Master's degree of an Indian University or an equivalent degree.

(b) Second Class Master's degree of an Indian University preceded by a First Class Honours degree in the same subject or an equivalent degree.

(c) Second Class Master's degree with at least five years' experience of teaching in degree or higher classes.

(d) Master of Commerce degree of Bombay University or equivalent degree.

The Selection Committee may, however, make an exception in the case of a teacher of established reputation for distinguished teaching work, or other achievements, *e.g.*, authorship, original research, scholarship, etc.

LUCKNOW.—

No minimum qualifications for appointment to posts of teachers for post-graduate classes, in a special subject of study have been prescribed by this University.

MADRAS.—

Rules regarding Appointment of Teaching Staff in the Colleges.

ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES.

I. (1) *Honours Course*.—No person shall be appointed to undertake teaching in the Honours classes, unless he or she has obtained at least a First or Second Class B.A. (Honours) or M.A. or B.Sc. (Hons.) or B.O.L. Degree in this University in a subject or subjects relevant to the course he or she desires to teach, or has a qualification in some other University accepted as equivalent thereto by the Syndicate for teaching purposes.

NOTE.—The case of persons, who have qualified for any of the Research Degrees—D.Litt. or D.Sc.—but do not possess the primary qualifications laid down to undertake teaching in the Honours Courses, will be considered individually on their merits by the Syndicate, taking into consideration the general requirements of the teaching post and the subject to be taught.

(2) *Pass Course (B.A., B.Sc.)*.—No person shall be appointed to undertake teaching in the B.A. or B.Sc. Pass Degree classes, unless he or she has obtained a B.A. (Honours) or M.A. or B.Sc. (Honours) or B.O.L. Degree or a First Class B.A. or B.Sc. Degree in this University, in a subject or subjects relevant to the course he or she has to teach, or has a qualification in some other University accepted as equivalent thereto by the Syndicate for teaching purposes.

NOTE.—The case of persons, who have qualified for any of the Research Degrees—M. Litt., or M.Sc.—but do not possess the

primary qualifications laid down to undertake teaching in the Pass Courses, will be considered individually on their merits by the Syndicate, taking into consideration the general requirements of the teaching post and the subject to be taught.

(3) *Intermediate*.—No person shall be appointed to undertake teaching in the Intermediate classes, unless he or she has obtained a B.A. (Honours) or M.A. or B.Sc. (Honours) or B.O.L. Degree or a First or Second Class B.A. or B.Sc. Degree in this or some other University recognized by the Syndicate in the subject or subjects relevant to the course he or she has to teach.

(4) *Indian and Classical (Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian) Languages*.—Translation work shall be entrusted to Graduates in Group (v)—Languages other than English—or to Graduates who have passed with First or Second Class in the Second Language concerned or holders of the B.O.L. Degree. Other portions of the Language work shall be entrusted to the above or to holders of Oriental Titles in the respective Languages.

II. *Heads of Departments*.—Only persons who have obtained a First or Second Class B.A. (Honours) or M.A. or B.Sc. (Honours) or the B.O.L. Degree and have had at least four years teaching experience shall be recognized as Heads of Departments. It shall be open, however, to the Syndicate to approve the appointment as Head of a Department for the B.A. or B.Sc. Pass course of a person who has obtained a Third Class Honours or M.A. Degree or a First Class Pass Degree in the subject he or she has to teach, and who has had not less than seven years teaching experience, but such approval shall be given in very exceptional cases only.

In Intermediate Colleges or in subjects which are taught up to the Intermediate standard only, those who are qualified to teach up to that standard are qualified to be Heads of the Departments concerned.

III. *Tutors and Demonstrators*.—Only persons who have obtained not less than a First or Second Class B.A. or B.Sc. Degree in the particular subject shall be appointed as Tutors or Demonstrators.

IV. Physical Training Directors shall be Graduates and possess a certificate of recognised College Physical Training.

It shall be competent for the Syndicate to exempt such persons from the operation of Rule III *supra* only if they are part-time Tutors or Demonstrators.

V. The number of hours of *lecturing* work for a person on the staff of a college shall not exceed *fourteen* a week. (This does not apply to correction of exercises or essays or the supervision of translation work, or practical work in Laboratories).

VI. No appointment which is not in conformity with the above Rules will be recognized unless the sanction of the Syndicate has been obtained. Such sanction shall be given only in exceptional circumstances: nor will the approval, in exceptional circumstances, of an appointment which does not conform to the above Rules entitle a Management or Teacher to claim that approval has thereby been

given for subsequent promotion to a higher appointment as Head of a Department or as Teacher of a more advanced course of study.

VII. The above Rules will be applicable only to new (first) appointments made from the academic year 1935-36, and will not apply in the case of members of the staff who were employed in colleges prior to June 1935, and approved by the Syndicate.

NOTE.—No teacher who has been recognized prior to June 1935 as a Tutor or Demonstrator or Assistant Lecturer will be recognized as a Lecturer or Professor unless he has the prescribed qualifications: nor can a Lecturer who has been teaching in the Intermediate standard or the B.A. or B.Sc. standard be recognized as a Lecturer for the B.A. or B.Sc. or Honours course respectively, unless he holds the necessary qualifications mentioned in these Rules.

NOTE.—For the teaching of Geography in the Training or in Arts and Science Colleges, the qualifications shall be a First or Second Class Degree in Geography until such time as Honours Graduates in Geography are available.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

I. The general qualifications shall ordinarily be M.Litt., M.Sc. or First or Second Class M.A., B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Hons.) or First Class B.A. or B.Sc., in the particular subject.

NOTE.—In the case of those possessing the M.Litt., or M.Sc. Degree the basic qualification shall be at least a Third Class Honours or M.A.

II. *Professional Qualifications.*—(1) L.T. Degree or any Degree or Diploma equivalent to it, and (2) at least three years of teaching experience in a College or a Secondary or a Training school or three years of administrative experience as an Inspecting Officer.

NOTE.—For the teaching of Geography in the Training or in Arts and Science Colleges, the qualification shall be a First or Second Class Degree in Geography until such time as Honours Graduates in Geography are available.

THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

For Pre-Registration.—Professors, Lecturers, and Assistants to Professors should have a First or Second Class Honours Degree in the subjects they teach. Demonstrators should at least have a First or Second Class Pass Degree in the subject they demonstrate.

Teachers in all other subjects should be Medical Graduates.—This might be relaxed in very exceptional cases, for Physiology, Anatomy and Biochemistry. Persons possessing M.R.C.P. or F.R.C.S. or M.R.C.O.G. will be considered as equivalent to medical graduates. The Professors and Additional Professors should have had teaching experience of not less than four years in their special subjects.

The following qualifications or equivalent qualifications should be insisted on :—

<i>Professor of Medicine</i>	M.D., in General or Tropical Medicine or M.R.C.P.
<i>Professor of Surgery</i> ..	M.S. or F.R.C.S.
<i>Professor of Midwifery</i> ..	M.D. or M.S. or F.R.C.S. or M.R.C.P. with Obstetrics or Gynæcology as a speciality or an M.A.O. or M.R.C.O.G.
<i>Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	M.D. with a special knowledge of Pathology.
<i>Professor of Mental Diseases.</i>	D.P.M. or a special qualification in mental diseases with clinical experience.
<i>Professor of Ophthalmology.</i>	M.D., M.S., D.O.M.S., or F.R.C.S.
<i>Professor of Hygiene</i> ..	D.P.H. or a B.S.Sc.
<i>Professor of Pathology</i> ..	M.D. or Ph.D. in Pathology or M.D. in General or Tropical Medicine with at least four years practice in a Pathological Institute attached to a College affiliated to a University, or M.D. in General or Tropical Medicine with the following Post-Graduate qualifications.—M.R.C.P. (Edin). with Pathology.
<i>Professor of Bacteriology</i> .	M.D. or Ph.D. in Bacteriology or M.D. in General or Tropical Medicine with at least four years' practice in a Bacteriological Institute attached to a teaching institution affiliated to a University or M.D. in General or Tropical Medicine and one of the following Post-Graduate qualifications :—D.B. of London or Manchester, M.R.C.P. (Edin.) with Bacteriology.
<i>Professor of Pharmacology</i>	Ph.D. or M.Sc. or M.D. with special experience for four years in the Department of Pharmacology.
<i>Professor of Physiology</i> ..	Ph.D. or M.Sc. Degree in Physiology or an equivalent qualification.
<i>Professor of Biochemistry.</i>	Ph.D., M.Sc., F.I.C., in Biochemistry or (Honours) Degree in Biochemistry.
<i>Professor of Anatomy</i> ..	F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., Ph.D., or M.Sc.
<i>Radiology</i> ..	.. A recognized Medical qualification approved by the Medical Council of India <i>plus</i> a specialist qualification in Radiology.
<i>Lecturers</i> ..	.. M.D., M.R.C.P., M.S., or F.R.C.S., with special qualification or experience.
<i>Tutors and Assistants to Professors.</i>	Should possess a University Degree, M.B. and B.S., and should have done Post-Graduate work in a teaching institution for at least one year.
<i>Demonstrators</i> ..	M.B. & B.S.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COIMBATORE.

The Syndicate recommends the appointment of the best men available in the Agricultural Department, for the teaching staff in the Agricultural College, based on academic qualifications and experience, and with the following minimum qualifications for such staff :—

For all subjects :

- I. The Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (Madras).
- II. The Diploma of Licentiate in Agriculture (Madras).
- III. Degrees in Agriculture of other Universities, recognised as equivalent to the B.Sc. (Ag.) of Madras.

For Science subjects only,—(Chemistry, Botany, Zoology) :

- I. Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Science subjects— I or II Class.
- II. Bachelor of Science (Honours)—I or II Class.
- III. Degrees in Science to other Universities equivalent to B.A. (Hons.) or B.Sc. (Hons.)—I or II Class.

For Agricultural Engineering only :

- I. Bachelor of Engineering (Madras).
- II. Degree of Engineering of other Universities, recognised as equivalent to the B.E. Degree of Madras.

For Animal Hygiene only :

- I. The Diploma of the Madras Veterinary College.
- II. Diplomas or Degrees of other Universities, recognised as equivalent to the Diploma of G.M.V.C. (Madras).

The recommendations regarding minimum qualifications do not apply to those members of the teaching staff who are already permanently employed in the College as such.

LAW COLLEGES.

Particulars of the minimum qualifications are :

M.L.—with three years' experience at the Bar.

B.L.—First or Second Class,
and a good Degree in Arts or Science with five years' experience at the Bar.

NOTE.—By a good Degree is meant not less than a Second Class in two parts of the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree.

Degrees of outside Universities.—The Law Degree of London, Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin and the qualification of Barrister-at-Law at the Inns of Court, London, after three years' experience at the Bar.

The qualification of Barrister-at-Law shall only be recognised where it has been preceded or followed by a Degree in Law of a University.

MYSORE.—

Professors & Assistant Professors.—A good Master's (or corresponding) Degree in the particular subject.

Lecturers.—Minimum qualifications—Honours II Class.

NAGPUR.—

No rules laying down the minimum qualifications applicable to post-graduate courses only have so far been framed by this University. A copy of the Recognition of Teachers' Ordinance is given below.

1. No person shall be recognised as qualified to give instruction in the University or any college maintained by or admitted to the privileges of the University, unless the Academic Council is satisfied regarding his character and his qualifications to give instruction in the particular subject or subjects up to the standard for which recognition is desired.

2. The minimum qualification for a recognised teacher shall be :—

(i) the Master's degree of a statutory Indian or British University, or

(ii) the Bachelor's degree with Honours of a statutory Indian or British University recognised by Nagpur University as equivalent to its Master's degree.

In both cases the degree shall be in the subject which he teaches :

Provided that a Bachelor's Pass degree may be accepted as qualifying for teaching Composition in a Modern Indian Language in Intermediate classes.

3. The Academic Council may, for special reasons to be recorded, recognize a teacher who does not possess the minimum qualification prescribed in Paragraph 2.

4. The acceptability of degrees other than those of statutory Indian or British Universities shall be decided by the Academic Council as each case arises.

5. All changes in the staff of colleges within the University shall be reported, within thirty days of the change being made, to the Academic Council.

OSMANIA.—

Professors and such other teachers as have obtained Honours degrees from British and European Universities or have carried out researches are generally associated with the teaching of post-graduate classes. The minimum qualifications required for appointment to a professor's post are as below :—

“ Only persons who have taken first class or failing that high second class honours at a British University and have research qualifications in addition or have done research subsequent to taking their degrees will be appointed to the post of Professors and Heads of Departments.”

THE PANJAB.—

No minimum qualifications have so far been laid down for the appointment of teachers for post-graduate classes in special subjects of study. The resolution has, however, been referred to the Syndicate.

PATNA.—

Patna University is an examining body and makes no appointment to the College staff.

RANGOON.—

We are not clear what is implied in the conception of special subjects of study. Our practice is that the University Professor is directly responsible for all the arrangements for post-graduate work in his subject and it is his responsibility to judge whether a particular lecturer possesses the qualifications and experience which justify entrusting him with such special courses. With our staff constituted as it is the position could not arise that such work would be given to any Lecturer who had less than an initial high honours degree and in most cases a higher degree as well.

TRAVANCORE.—

Special subjects of study are assigned only to specialists in such subjects, especially for post-graduate teaching.

UTKAL.—

The minimum qualifications required for appointment to posts of teachers for post-graduate classes is a second class M.A. or M.Sc. degree of an Indian University. The equivalence of the degrees of foreign Universities will be decided as occasion arises.

APPENDIX B.**DR. MINETT'S LETTER.**

Extracts of letter No. G/1758, dated the 29th September 1944, from Dr. F.C. Minett, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., Director, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar.

"The position as regards the Imperial Dairy Institute is as follows. The Bombay University has already granted recognition to the Institute for both Ph.D. and M.Sc. The Institute cannot be recommended as a centre for training for higher degrees in so far as the subject of dairy technology is concerned. On the other hand, as regards dairy chemistry and dairy bacteriology, the position is different. In these subjects the staff is more qualified and there are already some students who will try for higher degrees. Recognition could, therefore, be given in these two subjects without hesitation."

APPENDIX C.**MINIMUM AGE FOR MATRICULATION.**

Resolution No. VIII of 1943 (Hyderabad-Deccan).

"Considered the proposal of the Government of India regarding the question of fixing a minimum age in all Universities before which no

candidate shall be allowed to appear for the Matriculation Examination, and resolved that the Universities and the Boards of High School and Intermediate Education be requested to furnish full information with regard to the matter."

SUMMARY OF REPLIES RECEIVED.

(i) *Universities.*

AGRA.—

Agra University does not conduct the Matriculation examination.

ALLAHABAD.—

The Matriculation Examination is not conducted by this University. The University has not prescribed any minimum age limit.

ANDHRA.—

This University has prescribed that a candidate for the Matriculation Examination of this University shall have completed the age of 15 years on or before the first day of the Examination.

ANNAMALAI.—

This University does not conduct a Matriculation Examination, but enrolls as matriculates those that have passed the S.S.L.C. examination of the Government of Madras. The minimum age required for admission to the University courses of studies is 14 years and 6 months.

BENARES.—

The Senate of the University considered the proposal of fixing the minimum age for candidates appearing at the Admission Examination which did not find favour with it.

BOMBAY.—

There is at present no minimum age limit in this University for candidates appearing at the Matriculation Examination, although such a limit existed till the year 1922.

CALCUTTA.—

There is no age-limit for admission to the Matriculation Examination of this University. A circular was issued on the subject in 1935 to Colleges affiliated to this University, in which it was observed as follows: "It is possible that a student may not, on account of his age, be found fit for continuing his studies in a College immediately after he has passed the Matriculation Examination." The Principals of Colleges were, therefore, advised in that circular to exercise their discretion at the time of admission of individual students to their Colleges.

CEYLON.—

Under the Ceylon University Ordinance a person may not be admitted to the University under the age of 17. The University has no Matriculation Examination, but candidates for the University Entrance Examination are required to have attended a *class* for at least one year after passing the Ceylon Senior School Certificate Examination (English).

DACCA.—

This University does not conduct the Matriculation Examination.

DELHI.—

This University does not conduct the Matriculation Examination. The question of fixing a minimum age limit for admission to the University is under consideration of the authorities of the University.

LUCKNOW.—

This University does not conduct the Matriculation Examination.

MADRAS.—

The following Ordinance is in force in this University :—

“No candidate shall be admitted to the Matriculation Examination unless he has reached the age of fourteen years and three months by the first day of March of the year of appearing for the examination, and has undergone a course of study in one of the High Schools for a period of not less than one academic year subsequent to his promotion to the Sixth Form ;

provided, however, that no candidate who holds a completed School-Leaving Certificate shall be permitted to appear for the Matriculation Examination until the expiry of one academic year after having completed the course of study prescribed for the School-Leaving Certificate Examination.”

MYSORE.—

The restriction of age is in the M.B.B.S. Degree course, being not less than 18 years of age on the 1st January following the Pre-Medical Examination of December.

Candidates for admission to the L.M.P. Diploma courses should be not less than 16 years of age on the 1st of July of the year of admission.

There is no age limit for admission to any course in the University except Medicine.

Matriculation Examination is not conducted by this University.

S.S.L.C. Examination which is considered equivalent to the Matriculation Examination is held by the Department of Education.

NAGPUR.

Matriculation Examination in this province is not conducted by the University. The Provincial High School Education Board has not prescribed any minimum age in this behalf.

OSMANIA.—

The following rule is in force in this University:—

“No candidate shall be admitted to the Matriculation Examination unless he shall have completed the age of fifteen years by the 1st

day of Shahrewar (July) of the year in which he applies for admission to the examination."

THE PANJAB.—

In this University the girl candidates for the Matriculation Examination are required to produce a certificate that they will have completed their fourteenth year on or before the 15th of March of the year in which they are appearing. There is no age limit for boys appearing in the Matriculation Examination of this University.

RANGOON.—

In the past the University of Rangoon has accepted as its Matriculation Examination the Government High School examination results as scrutinised by the University eligibility requiring pass marks at one and the same examination in English, Burmese, Mathematics and two optional subjects. The University as such does not directly control the age at which the examination is taken but will not admit eligibility for Matriculation of any student who is less than 16 years of age. It is proposed in the future that the University will hold its own separate Matriculation Examination and that for this purpose the candidate will be required to have attained the age of sixteen years before presenting himself for examination. Actually since it is proposed to eliminate the first of our two years Intermediate course by adding this to the school course and thus raising the standard for admission to the University it will probably shortly be possible to raise the age of admission to the University to 17 years which we regard as the most suitable.

TRAVANCORE.—

The University does not conduct a separate Matriculation Examination. Admissions to the University are made on the results of the Travancore E.S.L.C. Examination conducted by the Education Department. According to the rules, English School Leaving Certificates are granted only to candidates successful at the E.S.L.C. Examination who have completed 15 years of age on or before the first of July of the year in which they apply for the certificates. The Director of Public Instruction, however, is competent to grant exemption in favour of pupils on whose behalf recommendations for exemption are received from their respective headmasters, provided such recommendations are accompanied by certificates of fitness from medical practitioners holding at least the L.M.P. Diploma.

No age-limit has been prescribed for admission to a University course of study.

UTKAL.—

At present the Regulations of this University do not prescribe a minimum age for appearing at the Matriculation Examination. A proposal to fix it at fourteen is now before the Academic Council and a decision is expected in November, 1944.

(ii) *Boards of Secondary Education.*

BOARD OF HIGH SCHOOL AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION, UNITED PROVINCES.

No minimum age has been laid down by the Board for admission of candidates to its High School Examination.

**BOARD OF HIGH SCHOOL AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION,
RAJPUTANA.**

This Board has not laid down any age restriction for admission to the High School Examination.

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION BOARD, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

The Board has fixed no age-limit for admission to the High School Certificate Examination.

BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, HYDERABAD-DECCAN.

Under the rules of Higher Secondary Certificate Examination candidates are not admitted to the Examination unless they have completed the age of fifteen years by the 1st day of Khurdad of the year in which they appear for the examination. The Director of Public Instruction is, however, authorised to grant exemption not exceeding a period of one year in the case of candidates who are physically fit to undergo the strain of a public examination.

APPENDIX D.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS.

Resolution No. XXXVIII (2) of 1943 (Hyderabad-Deccan) :

“The Secretary be authorised to collect data from the Universities regarding the conditions of service in non-Government educational institutions particularly with regard to provident fund, age of retirement, promotion, minimum pay and dismissal ; and regarding the Board of Arbitration, if any, and the procedure adopted for appeal.”

Summary of Replies Received.

AGRA.—

The Agra University is a purely affiliating University and has no teaching staff of its own. The Statutes of the University, however, provide that all members of staff of affiliated colleges, which are not maintained by the Government or by an Indian State, shall be appointed on a definite written contract of permanent service embodying certain points mentioned in the Statute (Statute 6 of Chap. XVII, pp. 140-141, of the University Calendar 1942-43).

ALLAHABAD.—

The conditions of services are as follows:—

Provident Fund.—The University constitutes for the benefit of its teachers a Provident Fund to which all whole-time teachers are eligible to subscribe 8 per cent. of their salaries. The University also contributes towards the Provident Fund of all such teachers at the rate of 12 per cent. in case of subscribers drawing a salary of Rs. 500 p.m. or less, 10 per cent. in case of subscribers drawing a salary of more than Rs. 500 p.m. but not exceeding Rs. 1000 p.m. and 8 per cent. in the case of subscribers drawing a salary of over Rs. 1000 p.m. The

contribution of the University to the Provident Fund of teachers appointed before 15th July 1923 is at the rate of 12 per cent. irrespective of the salary drawn by such teachers. All teachers are entitled to receive the full amount of their contribution together with the University contribution and the accumulated interest thereon on leaving the service provided they have served for at least one full year and have resigned the post with the necessary permission and that their services are not dispensed with for gross misconduct in which case they are entitled to receive only their own contribution with interest thereon.

Teachers appointed on temporary posts created for a period of years are also eligible for the benefit of Provident Fund rules governing the rates of contributions and payment of the amount on their quitting the service being the same as those for teachers on permanent posts.

Age of Retirement.—It is sixty years. The engagement of a teacher is not ordinarily terminated until he attains this age except for a breach on his part of the conditions of his agreement or on the ground of infirmity whether mental or physical or conduct which in the opinion of the Executive Council, renders him unfit to be a teacher in the University.

Promotions.—All grades of teachers are on annual incremental basis and teachers get necessary increment when due. Teachers serving in lower grade are free to apply for appointment in the higher grade on the occurrence of vacancies which are advertised and are allowed higher grades if they are selected for appointment to the higher grade.

Minimum Pay.—The minimum pay for teachers is as follows :—

1. Lecturers . . Rs. 200 p.m. (from 1st July 1944)
2. Readers . . Rs. 350 p.m.
3. Professors . . Rs. 600 p.m.

Dismissal, Board of Arbitration and Procedure of Appeals.—No teacher is dismissed except for reasons stated under head "Age of Retirement." Any dispute arising out of the contract between the University and any teacher is, on the request of the teacher concerned, referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive Council, one member nominated by the teacher concerned and an umpire appointed by the Chancellor. The decision of the Tribunal is final and no suit lies in any Civil Court in respect of the matter decided by the Tribunal.

ANDHRA.—

In respect of the University Colleges, the information is to be found in Chapter XXIX on pages 273 to 276 of the Andhra University Code, Vol. I, 1944-45.

ANNAMALAI.—

1. (a) The teachers of the University shall be appointed by the Board of Selection. All the vacancies in the teaching posts of the University shall ordinarily be advertised before they are filled up.

(b) In making appointments, the Board of Selection shall not be limited in its choice to the persons who have applied for the post and

before making any appointment may consult any expert in the subject in which any appointment is made.

(c) The Board shall ordinarily select at least three persons in order of merit and state that in the event of the first refusing, or being unable to accept the post, it shall be offered to the second, and then to the third, if the second is not available.

2. All teachers of the University shall be appointed on written contracts in which their conditions of service shall be laid down. The contracts shall be lodged with the Registrar of the University and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the teacher concerned.

3. The salaries of teachers of the University shall be as follows :—

Professors :	Rs. 400 rising by annual increments of
(Special)	Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
Professors : ..	.. Rs. 200 rising by annual increments of
	Rs. 10 to Rs. 400.
Lecturers : ..	.. Rs. 100 rising by biennial increments of
	Rs. 10 to Rs. 200.
Senior Pandits :	.. Rs. 75 rising by annual increments of
	Rs. 5 to Rs. 100.
Junior Pandits :	.. Rs. 50 rising by annual increments of
	Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.
Demonstrators :	.. Rs. 50 rising by annual increments of
	Rs. 5 to 70.

4. Nothing in Law 4 shall prevent the establishment by the University in special cases of short term appointments with special arrangements as regards salary.

5. All members of the staff who hold or may accept posts on the staff of the University shall be deemed to have accepted the Laws, Regulations and Rules of the University in the absence of any agreement to the contrary and similarly, the Syndicate shall abide by them. Whenever an alteration is made in the Laws, Regulations or Rules affecting the conditions of service of teachers of the University, every teacher shall within three months of the coming into force of any such changes declare in writing whether he wishes such changes to apply to the conditions of his service or whether he elects to remain under the Laws, Regulations and Rules in force at the time of his appointment.

6. The teacher shall obey and to the best of his ability carry out the directions of any officer, authority or body of the University to whose authority he may be subject under the provisions of the Act, or under a any Statute or Standing Orders and Rules thereunder.

7. Every teacher of the University shall devote his whole time to the service of the University and shall not either (a) engage directly or indirectly in any trade, business, private tuition or any other work which involves interference with the proper discharge of his duties or (b) except in cases of accident or sickness to be certified by a medical officer absent himself from his duties.

8. No teacher of the University shall undertake any work whether remunerative or not other than that of his office without the previous sanction of the Syndicate.

9. (a) Subject to the provision in the Laws, teachers of the University shall be required to deliver lectures, or conduct classes, or engage in research and do tutorial work, or to direct and supervise the work related to their departments of study.

(b) It should be the duty of a University Professor or if there be no Professor in a Department, the Reader or other Officer in charge of the subject to guide and co-ordinate studies in the subject and if he is the Head of the Department, to be responsible to the Dean for the organisation of the teaching work in that department.

10. In a department in which there is a University Professor, all other teachers of the department shall work under the direction of the Professor and shall assist him in the performance of his duties as defined in these laws. In departments in which there are no Professors, the Reader shall be the Head of the Department and the other teachers shall assist him and work under his direction.

11. A teacher of the University officiating for another in a higher grade shall receive an officiating allowance of $\frac{1}{5}$ of the minimum salary of the grade in which he is officiating provided that the officiating period lasts for at least one month.

12. All teachers of the University shall subscribe to the Provident Fund of the University, when instituted, according to the Statutes governing the Fund.

13. On sufficient cause after adequate enquiry it shall be competent for the Syndicate to suspend any teacher of the University from office and from emoluments thereof in whole or in part for any period not exceeding one year.

14. The Syndicate may dismiss a teacher of the University for grave misconduct or for proved incompetence.

15. (a) If the post held by any teacher be abolished by the Syndicate on the advice of the Academic Council, the Syndicate may require his retirement after giving him at least 3 months' notice. In default of such notice the University shall pay the teacher a sum of money equal to three months' salary. If a teacher is dismissed for grave misconduct he shall not be entitled to the allowance of three months' salary mentioned in this clause.

(b) It shall be sufficient service of the said notice by the Syndicate if the notice be signed by the Vice-Chancellor or by such other person as may be authorised in this behalf by the Syndicate and be delivered at or sent by registered post to the address of the teacher with acknowledgment due.

16. If a teacher of the University wishes to resign his office he shall give three months' notice of his intention to resign by a letter sent by registered post to the Vice-Chancellor with acknowledgment due.

17. If a teacher of the University wilfully absents himself from duty and does not without showing sufficient cause resume his work at the appointed time, he may be declared by the Syndicate to have forfeited his appointment.

18. The resignation of a teacher of the University will not be accepted until he has paid in full all dues to the University.

19. If a teacher of the University shall be incapacitated by illness from duly performing his duties for a period or periods exceeding in the aggregate six months in any 52 consecutive weeks, vacations not being included therein, it shall be lawful for the Syndicate to determine his services, if satisfied on the report of a duly constituted Medical Board that the teacher is unfit and is likely for a considerable period to continue unfit by reason of ill-health for the discharge of his duties and therefore his services shall be terminated.

20. On the termination of his service a teacher shall deliver to the University all properties of the University that may be in his possession.

21. Any teacher of the University shall be entitled to leave according to the provision made separately in this behalf.

BENARES.—

The Syndicate of our University which is an academic body consists of teachers of the University whereas the teachers of the University have adequate representation in the Council of the University which is purely an administrative body. The University is very keen to improve the status of teachers in this University. Very recently grades of junior staff and provident fund contribution have been raised by the University. The University contribution is 6½% while depositors' is also the same. Age of retirement is fixed at 60. Pay, promotion and dismissal, all these things rest with the Council.

BOMBAY.—

The conditions of service in non-Government educational institutions particularly with regard to provident fund, age of retirement, promotion, minimum pay and dismissal differ very widely. Information regarding such conditions was collected in this University in connection with work of a Committee appointed by the Syndicate. A copy of the final terms and conditions which the Syndicate have approved and decided to place before the Senate for being recommended to the various colleges is enclosed herewith.

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine the replies received from the several Colleges in details regarding the Pay and other conditions of Service of members of the Teaching Staffs of the Affiliated Colleges.

After carefully considering the replies received from the several colleges in detail regarding the pay and other conditions of service of members of the teaching staffs of the affiliated colleges we beg to recommend that :—

1. The period of probation in every case should be of two years.
2. Whenever an appointment is made on contract, the period of contract must be predetermined and defined and the contract must provide for confirmation at the end of the expiry of the original contract period leading to the appointment being made permanent.
3. In no case should the retiring age limit be less than 55. In special cases, it may, with advantage, be extended on certain conditions. Special provision may also be made, particularly for those recruited in middle life.

4. The essential work of the colleges should not be done by members holding temporary appointments except during leave vacancies or to meet a special emergency.

5. Persons who have served for two consecutive terms in the same academic year must in all circumstances be entitled to vacation pay.

6. When there are defined grades of appointment with increments, these increments should be regularly given effect to.

7. In all colleges there should be a scheme of Provident Fund or Pensions ; further, all Provident Funds must be registered.

8. The minimum pay of members of the staff whose period of teaching work is not less than 5 days per week should be as under :—

	Rs.
(a) Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi	.. 150
(b) Poona, Baroda, Surat, Sholapur, Dharwar, Rajkot, Belgaum and Hyderabad (Sind)	.. 125
(c) Rest of the centres	.. 100

9. Provision for leave—casual, privilege and sick—should be as far as possible identical everywhere, special rules may be made for study leave and for those on deputation.

10. In case of dismissal of a member of the staff, in reporting the change caused thereby in the staff, the reasons for dismissal should be required to be stated.

CALCUTTA. -

Copy of the relevant rules recommended by the University for adoption by non-Government Colleges :

TEACHING STAFF.

Salary.

1. Every College shall, as far as its financial position permits, adopt the following scale of pay for the members of its teaching staff :-

(i) For Senior Lecturers-- ordinary grade-- Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 (in not more than 15 years.)

There may be a special grade from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500.

(ii) For Junior Lecturers and Demonstrators Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 (in not more than 10 years).

(iii) For Librarians and Laboratory Assistants Rs. 75 to 100 (in not more than 5 years).

2. No teacher holding the Master's Degree should be given a salary less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

3. When a person is appointed to any post he will receive a letter of appointment specifying the nature of the post and the terms thereof.

4. An appointment may be either (i) for a fixed period, or (ii) permanent.

5. In the case of new appointments teachers will ordinarily be engaged on probation for a year. In no case should the period of probation exceed two years. A teacher appointed on probation will, if his services are found satisfactory, be confirmed on the expiry of the period of probation.

6. An increment according to the scale will be drawn as a matter of course if such increment is included in the terms of appointment. The increment may be withheld on the ground of unsatisfactory work of an employee; it may also be postponed or stopped on the ground that the funds at the disposal of the Governing Body are insufficient. In ordering the withholding of an increment the grounds for the same should be recorded, and the period for which it is withheld should be specified whenever possible.

7. In calculating the period of services for all purposes including the application of time-scale, service should be counted from the date of appointment if there be no break of service during the period preceding permanent appointment.

8. (a) The services of a permanent employee shall not be terminated except on reasonable grounds.

(b) The services of a permanent employee shall not be terminated in the course of an academic session except on very special grounds, such as moral turpitude, proved incapacity and inefficiency.

(c) If the authorities of a College consider it advisable that the services of a permanent employee should be terminated on any of the grounds mentioned in clause 8 (b) the matter shall be forthwith reported to the Syndicate.

9. A teacher whose services are dispensed with on grounds other than those mentioned in rule 8 (b) should be paid compensation equal to as many months' pay as the number of completed years of his service, subject to a maximum of twelve months pay.

In determining the amount of such compensation the Governing Body may take into account the contribution made by the College towards the Provident Fund Account of the teacher concerned.

If the Governing Body considers that there are reasons why the compensation should not be paid in a particular case, the matter shall be referred to the University by the authorities of the College, and the Syndicate, after giving the teacher concerned an opportunity to represent his case, shall decide the matter finally.

10. In the event of any proposal in the nature of dismissal or suspension or reduction of pay affecting any teacher, a full enquiry by the Governing Body shall be held. The teacher should be given a copy of the charges brought against him and afforded every reasonable opportunity of defending himself and justifying his conduct. His previous service and the character should be taken into consideration in dealing with the case.

11. The University reserves the power to enquire into any case of dismissal either on its own initiative or on an appeal by the teacher concerned.

CEYLON.—

Persons are appointed to the staff of the University under sections 34 and 35 of the Ceylon University Ordinance No. 20 of 1942. Their conditions of service are governed by section 36 which is as follows :—

(1) Every appointment of a teacher made under the provisions of section 34 or section 35, or of a Registrar or Librarian, shall be upon an agreement in writing between the University and such Teacher, Registrar, or Librarian. Such agreement shall be :—

(a) in the case of experienced persons who have already gained distinction in their subject, for such period and on such terms as the Council may resolve; and

(b) in other cases, for a probationary period of three years which may be extended by the Council by resolution for a further period of one year, if the Council thinks fit.

(2) In the case of agreements entered into by the University under sub-section (1) (b), any renewal thereof upon the expiration of the probationary period shall be expressed to be and remain in force, subject to the reservations hereinafter referred to, until the Teacher, Registrar or Librarian appointed thereby has completed his fifty-fifth year, or, if he completes his fifty-fifth year in the course of an academic year, until the last day of such academic year, and in any such agreement there shall be expressly reserved :—

(a) a right for the University to annul the agreement on any ground on which it shall be lawful for the Council, under the provisions of section 20 (e), to dismiss a Teacher, Registrar or Librarian ;

(b) an option for the University to renew the agreement so that it may continue and remain in force until the Teacher, Registrar or Librarian has completed his sixtieth year; and

(c) a right for the Teacher, Registrar or Librarian to terminate the agreement at any time upon three months' notice in writing to the Vice-Chancellor.

Salaries of Officers and Teachers.

The scales of salaries set forth below shall apply in all cases of new appointments to the full-time offices and teaching posts indicated :—

(i) Officers :—

(a) The Registrar .. Rs. 6,000 by eight annual increments of Rs. 300 to Rs. 8,400.

(b) The Librarian .. Rs. 3,600 by five annual increments of Rs. 240 and two of Rs. 300 to Rs. 5,400.

(ii) Teachers :—

(a) Professors .. Rs. 9,600 by five annual increments of Rs. 480 and two of Rs. 600 to Rs. 13,200.

(b) Readers .. Rs. 7,200 by six annual increments of Rs. 300 to Rs. 9,000.

(c) Lecturers .. Rs. 6,000 by eight annual increments of Rs. 300 to Rs. 8,400.

(d) Assistant Lecturers .. Rs. 3,600 by five annual increments of Rs. 240 and two of Rs. 300 to Rs. 5,400.

PROVIDED that it shall be lawful for the Council to decide that the salary scales of any one of the offices or teaching posts mentioned in this Statute shall be made at a higher or lower rate of salary, whether as regards the minimum or the maximum, than that provided in this Statute and that it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, if he thinks fit, to approve such decision.

3. Every member of the staff who is not pensionable by the Government of Ceylon is a member of the University Provident Fund, to which he contributes 5 per cent. of his salary. The University adds 10 per cent. and, subject to Act of the University, the whole accumulates at 4 per cent. compound interest until the contributor reaches the age of 55.

4. The age of retirement of an officer or teacher (other than the Vice-Chancellor) is determined by section 36 of the Ordinance set out above.

5. There are no specific rules as to promotion, but the Senate and the Council have agreed that, where a teacher has by his teaching and research wanted a higher appointment, the Senate may recommend to the Council the institution of a higher post to which he might be appointed. In the case of an Assistant Lecturer the institution of such a post might be considered after seven years' teaching experience, or after five years where the teacher has a higher degree of this or some other University.

6. Any officer or teacher of the University may be suspended or dismissed by the Council "on the grounds of incapacity or conduct which in the opinion of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Council renders him unfit to be an officer or teacher of the University." The Council consists of the following:

- The Vice-Chancellor.
- The Director of Education.
- The Deans of the Faculties (at present 4).
- Five members appointed by the Chancellor.
- Three members elected by the Court.
- Two members elected by the Senate.
- One Warden elected by the Wardens.

7. There is no Board of Arbitration, but matters relating to conditions of service are always discussed with the University Teachers Association before they are decided by the Council.

DACCA.—

Statute 20 relating to the Provident Fund, and Chapter XVI of the Ordinances and Regulations regarding conditions of service of University Employees contained in Volume of the last edition of the University Calendar may be referred to. Under the Ordinances at present in force University employees have automatically to retire at the end of the session in which they attain the age of 55 years.

DELHI.—

Ordinance under Clause 7 of Statute 35 in regard to Conditions of Service of College teachers.

(1) No whole-time teacher shall be engaged by any College as a member of its staff at a salary less than Rs. 150 a month.

(2) No whole-time teacher shall be engaged by any College as a member of its staff except on a written contract approved by the University or for less than twelve months.

Provided that :

(a) this paragraph shall not apply in the case of a temporary appointment made to fill a sudden and unexpected vacancy, but such an appointment shall not be made for a period exceeding three months and shall be reported forthwith to the University ; and

(b) a temporary appointment may be made in the case of a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of a teacher on leave, but shall not extend beyond the date of the termination of the leave of absence of that teacher, and shall be reported forthwith to the University.

(3) No whole-time teacher shall be required to do teaching work, whether lecturing or tutorial, for a number of working periods exceeding twenty-two, or for more than eighteen hours in all, during each week.

(4) The monthly salary of a part-time teacher shall bear the same proportion to Rs. 150 as the number of his teaching hours bears to eighteen, so, however, that no part-time teacher shall receive less than a salary of Rs. 100 a month.

(5) For the purposes of this Ordinance a part-time teacher means a teacher doing teaching work, whether lecturing or tutorial, for not more than nine hours in all during each week ; and a whole-time teacher means any teacher other than a part-time teacher.

(6) No deduction of any kind shall be made from the salary of a teacher, except that :-

(a) where a teacher contributes to a duly established provident fund, the rules whereof have been approved by the University, his contributions to that fund at the prescribed rate may be deducted from his salary each month ;

(b) where a teacher occupies a house or other dwelling accommodation provided by a College, the amount of the rent of that house or other dwelling accommodation may be deducted from his salary each month, but where the teacher is required to occupy the house or other dwelling accommodation as part of the terms of his engagement, the amount of rent payable shall not exceed one-tenth of his monthly salary.

(7) No teacher shall be compelled or permitted in any circumstances to contribute directly or indirectly to the funds of his College under any pretext or excuse whatsoever, except that a teacher may, if he so desires, contribute voluntarily to any sports fund and literary society of the College, or to any fund in aid of poor students of the College ; or, with the approval of the Executive Council of the University, may pay a subscription not exceeding Rs. 2 in all per month by way of membership fee of any society or organization connected with the College ;

Provided that all voluntary contributions by teachers to any sports

fund, literary society or fund in aid of poor students as aforesaid shall be reported by the College to the University.

(8) A College shall not terminate the employment of any teacher save after three months' notice, or where the teacher has been engaged for a fixed period, at the expiration of that period, unless the teacher has been guilty of misconduct, or has become unfitted by reason of infirmity of mind or body to perform his duties.

A teacher engaged as a permanent member of the staff of a College shall not terminate his engagement save after three months' notice.

(9) This Ordinance applies to all teachers engaged by any College as members of its staff for the purpose of lecturing, laboratory work or other teaching conducted in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by the Ordinances or Regulations of the University, other than teachers wholly or mainly engaged for the purpose of directing and supervising practical work in a laboratory :

Provided that any College recognized under paragraph (2) of Statute 18 of the University Statutes may apply to the University for exemption from the provisions of this Ordinance relating to minimum salaries of teachers, and the Executive Council, after considering any recommendation of the Academic Council, may grant the application, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Executive Council may think fit to impose.

(10) This Ordinance shall come into force on the first day of October, 1941.

Lucknow.—

Attention is invited to pages 930-936 and pages 959-965 of this University Calendar for 1941-43 relating to the Provident Fund rules and emoluments of teachers of the University respectively. The age of retirement is 60 years. As regards the Tribunal of Arbitration, attention is invited to Section 44 of the Lucknow University Act, printed on pages 38-39 of the Calendar for 1941-43.

MADRAS.—

The University has no colleges directly under its management. The Colleges in the University area which are subject to the control of the University Laws come under three categories : (a) Colleges owned and managed by the Government or Municipality ; (b) Colleges owned and managed by Missionary Bodies ; and (c) Colleges managed by Educational Committees or registered Bodies.

Rules for conditions of service, age of retirement, etc., for Government Colleges are those prescribed by Government for their services ; other Colleges have their own rules of service, etc., which are approved by the University. Salaries vary according to the areas in which the Colleges are situated. The age of retirement in Government Colleges and in University is 55.

[Statement.]

A statement regarding the salary, etc., in University Departments and Arts and Science Colleges is enclosed herewith :—

University Departments.

	Minimum educational qualifications and or training required for the post	Scales of pay	Provident Fund, Pension, or other benefits, if any
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	
Professors	High academic qualifications with research experience	750-50-1,000	A Provident Fund is established for full-time Teachers and they subscribe 6½ per cent. of the salary and the University pays an equal contribution.
Readers	do	400-25-600	
Lecturers	do		
Senior	do	210-15-300	
Junior or Assistant	do	150-10-200	
Tutors or Demonstrators.	Nil.		
*Research Assistants in Laboratories.	..	100-10-150	

Terminal appointments for a period of three years only.

Arts and Science Colleges affiliated to University.

1	Minimum educational qualifications and or training required for the post	SCALE OF PAY		
		Government College	Aided Colleges	
		A Government	B Missionary	C Private
2			3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Professors	I or II Class B.A. Hons. B.Sc. Hons. or M.A. with at least 4 years teaching experience.	200-700	200-600	200-400
Lecturers	do	100-8/2-140	100-300	100-250
Senior	do	10-2/190 125-250		100-140
Junior or Assistant	B.A. Hons., B.Sc. Hons. or M.A. or I or II Class B.A. or B.Sc. (Pass)	do	100-250	75-125
	Languages	45-5/2-60 65-5/2-80 80-10/2-100	75-5-100	50-75
Demonstrators.	I or II Class B.A. or B.Sc. (Pass).	40-5-/2-65	50-100	40-60
Pandits		50-75		

* A—Government Colleges—Pensions ; B—Missionary Colleges—Pensions ; C—Private College Pensions. Varying scales within the maximum prescribed.

MYSORE.—

All the institutions in the University are Government Educational Institutions.

NAGPUR.—

As regards the conditions of service of teachers in the University, the University has no professorial staff of its own except in the University College of Law and the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology.

The former has part-time teachers. As regards the latter, the scales of pay are as follows :—

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| (1) Professors | . Rs. 500-50-1,000. |
| (2) Readers | .. Rs. 300-25-500 (Efficiency bar and pause for one year)-25-800. |
| (3) Lecturers | .. Rs. 150-10-300. |

The teachers are eligible for benefits of the Provident Fund under the University Statutes. The rates of contribution to the Provident Fund are :—

<i>University Servant</i>	<i>Rate of Contribution payable by the University Servant.</i>	<i>Rate of Contribution payable by the University.</i>
(i) All those appointed before 1st October 1937	8 per cent.	12 per cent.
(ii) All those appointed between 1st October, 1937, and 9th December, 1938	8 per cent.	8 per cent.
(iii) All those appointed on or after 9th December, 1938	8 per cent.	8 per cent. if it is less than Rs. 200 p.m. and 6½ per cent. if it is rupees 200 or more p.m.

The appointments (except on a contract for a shorter period) are generally made for the period ending on the day on which a teacher reaches the age of 55. The minimum pay and rates of increments are as stated above.

Conditions of tenure of teachers of non-Government colleges are governed by the College Code, extracts from which are as follows :—

(i) Except in the case of teachers appointed temporarily for a period of one year or less all teachers shall be appointed on a written contract in the form prescribed in Schedule A ;

(ii) No teacher in a college shall be appointed on a scale of pay lower than the following, viz., rupees, 100 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 300 :

Provided that a college, which on account of financial circumstances beyond its control, is unable to appoint its teachers on the above-mentioned scale of pay, may, for the first five years of its admission to the privileges of the University, appoint them on such monthly salary not being less than rupees one hundred, as may be approved by the Executive Council.

(iii) The Governing Body :—

(a) shall maintain a Provident Fund for the benefit of the teachers appointed on a written contract ;

(b) Credit to the account of each permanent teacher a monthly contribution of not less than ten per cent. of his monthly pay ;

(c) deduct such amount from his monthly pay not being less than five per cent. or more than ten per cent. of the pay as may be fixed by it by rules made in this behalf, and credit it to his account in the Fund ; and

(d) make rules for the management of the Fund, which shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Council of the University. In lieu of the contribution of the Governing Body and at the option of a teacher, the Governing Body shall pay the premium, in whole or in part, for such Life Insurance Policy as may be selected by him.

(iv) The Governing Body shall make rules for grant of leave to the teachers appointed on a written contract. Such rules shall provide for the crediting of the following leave to the leave account of each teacher, *viz.*,

(a) casual leave for at least ten days in a calendar year ;

(b) leave on average pay for at least ten days for every twelve months spent on duty ; and

(c) leave on medical certificate on average pay for at least one month for every twelve months spent on duty, subject to a maximum of 24 months in the whole service.

(v) The selection of all teachers to be appointed on a written contract shall be made after consideration of the recommendations of a committee of three members appointed by the Governing Body which shall include the member appointed by the Vice-Chancellor on the Governing Body. Before the Governing Body proceeds to make the appointment, a copy of the proceedings of the Committee shall be forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, who may make and forward to the Governing Body such observations relating to the appointment as he may deem fit in the interests of the academic efficiency of the University.

(vi) (a) The Governing Body shall not terminate the services or reduce the pay of any teacher appointed on a written contract without holding a full enquiry into the matter. The teacher shall be given in writing a statement of the charges against him and afforded every possible opportunity of defending himself. His previous service and character shall also be taken into consideration.

(b) No decision for such termination or reduction shall have any effect unless passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the Governing Body.

(c) At the request of the teacher concerned any difference or dispute arising out of the contract shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of the Faculty concerned and one Member of the Executive Council appointed by the Council. The decision of the Tribunal shall be final and binding on both the parties.

(vii) (a) In calculating the period of service of a teacher for all purposes including the application of time-scale, service shall be counted from the date of the first appointment, if there be no break of service during the period preceding the permanent appointment.

(b) The periods of College Vacations shall count as periods spent on duty and the teachers concerned shall be entitled to draw their full pay for such periods.

A teacher who has been in the service of a college during an academic year, shall be entitled to draw full pay for the ensuing vacation except when such teacher has been officiating in place of another teacher on leave entitled to draw pay for the vacation.

(viii) Except as provided under sub-clause (c) of clause (vi) of this paragraph, the Executive Council may cause an inquiry to be made into any adverse action taken against a teacher of a college and issue such instructions on the subject to the Governing Body as it deems fit and the Governing Body shall comply therewith.

(ix) All teachers of a college whose appointment is required under this Ordinance to be made on a written contract shall enter into such contract before 1st September, 1940.

THE PANJAB.—

The following is a summary of replies received from the non-Government colleges affiliated to this University :—

Provident Fund.—This Fund exists in almost all the colleges. The staff and the management both contribute one anna in the rupee.

Age of Retirement.—The age of retirement is ordinarily 55 years, but in special cases teachers are retained in service up to 60 years.

Promotion.—This is given according to the College Service Rules.

Minimum Pay. The minimum pay for Lecturers ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 and for Demonstrators from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Dismissal.—A person is dismissed for :—

- (a) Gross misconduct or gross neglect of duty.
- (b) Permanent disability.

In ordinary course, one to three months' notice on either side is given.

Board of Arbitration.—College Sub-Committee or College Board of Directors act as Board of Arbitration in certain cases, otherwise there is no Board of Arbitration.

Procedure adopted for appeal.—Appeal is made to the Managing Committee or Governing Body of the College through Principal of the College.

Remarks.—Some of the Colleges have started an insurance scheme by which the College pays the premium at the beginning of the year which is deducted in 12 instalments or deducted from the total of the Fund.

PATNA.—

The rate of pay of staff including Provident Fund in non-Government institutions is according to the scale sanctioned by Government for non-aided Colleges. The question of appointment, increments and dismissals lies in the hands of the Governing Bodies of the Colleges subject to the approval of the University in the matter of appointment only.

RANGOON.—

The conditions of service of the members of the staff of the University of Rangoon and its constituent colleges are very varied, largely owing to the complicated relation to the Government of Burma.

The staff has been built up partly by borrowing posts from Government educational services, partly by recruiting directly to what are called sanctioned posts under the Governing Bodies of individual colleges partly by short-term contracts, and partly by a variety of more or less temporary posts of tutors which are paid for from fee income. The general position with regard to pays, etc., therefore cannot be summarised at all adequately in a simple statement.

The following covers the chief categories of staff appointments ;

Class 1 scale.—Posts sanctioned and paid for by Government but under the control of the Governing Bodies of the Colleges.

Old scale.—Age scale Rs. 300-50-1,650 per mensem plus overseas pay for members of non-Asiatic domicile, of Rs. 400 until age 42 years and thereafter Rs. 533 until end of service plus Rangoon allowance according to substantive pay graded to a maximum of Rs. 150 per mensem plus in the case of senior lecturers who are also professors of the University Rs. 300 per mensem.

New scale.—Based on years of service commencing with Rs. 300 in first year to Rs. 1,150 in 24th year plus overseas pay for members of non-Asiatic domicile of £20 per mensem for first six years, £30 for next five years and then £40 plus in the case of senior lecturers who are also professors of the University Rs. 200 per mensem.

Class 2 lecturers.—Rs. 240-640 by increments of Rs. 20 with Provident Fund arrangements as for Class 1 new scale.

Demonstrators.—Normally Rs. 200-250 with annual increments of Rs. 10.

Temporary tutors.—A large number of annual appointments paid for from fee income at fixed pays of Rs. 120, Rs. 80 and Rs. 40 according to the work which is allotted to them.

Burma Educational Service Officers on loan to the Colleges form a pensionable service ; pay at the rate of Rs. 250-800 by increments of Rs. 25.

There are some short-term contract posts usually at Rs. 500 p.m. for five years.

There are in addition some posts provided by the Endowment Fund but these are fitted into existing scales.

The age of retirement is in all cases fixed at 55 years but yearly extensions may be granted if it is wished to retain an individual. As this can only happen in the case of senior posts the sanction of Government is required.

Promotion on time-scales is more or less automatic subject to the usual safeguards with regard to efficiency and good conduct...but

there is no routine promotion between the various grades of lecturers.

The majority of the posts of lecturers in the Colleges are described as sanctioned posts, *i.e.*, they are provided by Government. If any question of dismissal arose the procedure would be that of an ordinary departmental enquiry by the Director of Public Instruction sitting with the Principal of the College concerned.

In the cases of other members of the staff a similar procedure would be followed by the Principal of the College sitting with the Vice-Chancellor and a senior member of the staff who would report to the Governing Body of the College concerned.

In all cases now, other than temporary tutors, the Provident Fund arrangements have been adopted; the rate of interest being that declared by Government for the General Provident Fund and any difference between the Fund maintained by the University or Colleges being paid annually by Government as a budgetary item described as reconciliation of interest. This is important at times such as the present when the interest yields of trustee securities are low.

UTKAL.—

The University has laid down the following rules in regard to conditions of service for the teaching staff of Colleges :—

(1) The minimum salary for a member of the teaching staff shall be as follows :—

For the Principal of a College teaching up to the Degree Standard—A time-scale with suitable increments from Rs. 300 to Rs. 450.

For the Principal of any other College—A time-scale with suitable increments from Rs. 250 to 350.

For the Senior Lecturer or Professor in any subject who teaches up to Degree classes—A time-scale with suitable increments from Rs. 125 to 250.

For other members of the teaching staff— Rs. 125 to 200.

(2) The Governing Body or other authority connected with the management of a College shall not accept any donation in any form from a teacher of the college, without the previous permission of the Syndicate.

The Government have laid down certain rules for the Provident Fund in Aided Colleges.

APPENDIX E.

Report of the Commerce and Agriculture Sub-Committee.

Minutes of the Sub-Committee appointed under Resolution L of the last meeting of the Board, held on December 2, 1944 :

PRESENT.

1. Dr. Amaranatha Jha (Convener);
2. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta (Lucknow);
3. Mr. L. Subba Rau (Andhra);
4. Prof. J. P. Niyogi (Calcutta).

The Committee considered the statement relating to the conditions of the Agriculture and Commerce Examinations conducted by the different Universities and recommends :—

1. That for admission to the B.Sc. Course in Agriculture, preference should be given to those who have passed the Intermediate examination in Agriculture.

2. That no candidate should be eligible for admission to the M.Sc. Course in Agriculture unless he holds a B.Sc. degree.

3. That wherever there is no separate examination for Intermediate in Commerce, candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination with Economics and two commercial subjects should be recognised, for purposes of admission to the B.Com. Course, as possessing qualifications equivalent to Intermediate in Commerce.

4. That a B.Com. of any University should on the basis of reciprocity, be eligible for admission to the M.Com. Course of any other University.

5. That the Universities should consider the desirability of making practical training in commercial firms and banks an essential condition for the award of M.Com. degree.

APPENDIX F.

Report of the Engineering and Technical Sub-Committee.

Minutes of the Sub-Committee appointed under Resolution L of the Nineteenth meeting of the Board (Hyderabad-Deccan, December 1943), held on December 2, 1944.

PRESENT.

1. Dr. A. L. Mudaliar (Convener);
2. Sir S. Radhakrishnan (Benares);
3. Mr. H. C. Papworth (Travancore);
4. Rajadharmaprasakta Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar (Mysore).

The Convener presented a report* giving a resume of the replies received from the different Universities regarding the Engineering and Technological Courses of study.

The Committee felt that the subject should be considered with the help of four or five experts and that a report should be placed before the next meeting of the Board. The Committee requests that the Board should sanction the necessary expenditure in this connection.

*REPORT OF THE CONVENER.

1.—ENGINEERING DEGREES.

1. Provision exists in 9 Indian Universities for the award of the First Degree in Engineering (Benares Hindu, Bombay, Calcutta, Mysore, Osmania, Punjab, Travancore, Patna and Madras). These Degrees are called B.sc. (Eng.), B.E. and B.C.E. Two Universities (Nagpur and Travancore) provide for instruction for a lower grade Diploma, while two Universities (Bombay and Mysore) provide for a Master's Degree in Engineering by thesis and examination, and the

Universities of Madras and Travancore provide for M.Sc. and D.Sc. by thesis, D.Sc., in Calcutta by thesis. Allahabad University has a B.Sc. Degree in Agricultural Engineering.

2. *Duration of the Degree course.*—The Degree course extends from three to four years—three years in the case of Bombay, Osmania and Punjab, while in the rest of the Universities (Benares Calcutta, Mysore, Patna, Travancore and Madras), the course extends over a period of four years.

3. *Entrance qualification.*—The Entrance qualification in all cases for the Degree is the Intermediate examination in Science (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry). In this connection, it may be noted that in the Calcutta University and in the Mysore University, B.Sc. or B.Sc. (Hons.) Graduates with specified groups seeking admission to the course are admitted to the 2nd year of the course. Such concession is not noticeable in other Universities.

4. *Specialisation and courses provided.*—The Bachelor's Degree in Engineering provides for specialisation generally in the Branches of (a) Civil Engineering, (b) Mechanical Engineering, and (c) Electrical Engineering, but it may be noted that in the case of the Benares Hindu University, the Degree is a combined course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Nor is there uniformity about the stage at which specialisation starts. In some Universities after the first year's course, special branches are taken up, e.g., Bombay, Mysore, Osmania, while the specialisation in Punjab which has a three year's degree is in the last year. In the rest of the Universities, the specialisation in the different branches commences from the 3rd year, the previous two years' course being called the Intermediate examination course in Engineering or the First Examination in Engineering course.

5. *Number of examinations and nature.*—The number of examinations is generally one examination per year, or two examinations for the Degree, the Intermediate Examination or F.E. Examination after two years and the Final examination after four years. The examination consists in most cases of written and practical papers, and in a few cases oral also. Sessional work (records) are also taken into consideration in marking in the case of some like Patna, Osmania, Travancore and Madras. There is a fair amount of uniformity in regard to the manner of examination as far as the method of judging the candidate by written practical and oral or sessional work is concerned.

6. *Classification and marking for Pass.*—Here there is much diversity, both as regards the minimum marks in each paper, group or part. The marks required in each paper varies from 30 per cent. in Mysore to 40 per cent., while the minimum in the group varies from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. All the Universities except Bombay require 50 per cent. in the aggregate for a Pass, which is ranked in some cases as the 2nd class where there are only two classes as in the case of Benares Hindu, Calcutta, Mysore, Osmania, Punjab and Madras. In these above cases the first class marks are 70 per cent. Benares, 66 per cent. Calcutta and Bombay, 70 per cent. Mysore and Osmania, 60 per cent. Punjab and Madras. The Universities which grant three classes are Patna (60 per cent. 2nd class, 70 per cent. First class) and Travancore (60 per cent. second class and 70 per cent. first class).

Some Universities also declare the candidates to have passed with Honours : Benares—80 per cent.; Punjab—70 per cent.; Travancore 80 per cent; Madras 66 per cent. For a Pass only 45 per cent. aggregate is needed in Bombay.

7. *Composition of examiners.*—External examiners are in all cases associated with the conduct of the examination.

8. *Practical training.*—An year's practical training before the conferment of the Degree is insisted upon by the Benares Hindu University, Mysore University, Osmania University, Patna University and Travancore University. The Madras University has recently abolished the practical training, while the practical training in the Punjab University is for a period of 5 to 7 months for Civil Engineering and 2 years.

9. *Opportunities for research.*—Facilities exist in the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta, Mysore, Travancore and Madras either in the form of a Master's Degree or as M.Sc., and D.Sc.

10. *Separate Faculties for Engineering* exist in the Universities of Calcutta, Osmania, Patna, Punjab and Madras, while in the Universities of Benares Hindu, Bombay, Mysore and Travancore the Faculty of Engineering is comprised in the Faculty of Technology.

11. *Diploma courses.*—The Diploma courses in Nagpur and Travancore are given in the branches of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering to candidates with S.S.L.C. or similar qualification. The course extends over a period of three years in Nagpur and 4 years in Travancore.

12. *Other Degrees within the purview of Engineering.*—In Benares, a B.Sc. Degree is awarded in Mining and Metallurgy extending over three years. The conditions for admission are the same as for B.Sc. (Eng.). In the Calcutta University, Mining Engineering is offered as a special branch of Engineering, while a Separate Degree of Bachelor of Metallurgy extending over 3 years has also been instituted. There is also a Bachelor's Degree in Architecture, extending over four years, the conditions of admission for these Degrees being the same as for Engineering. In Madras, the Engineering Regulations provide for a special branch "Communication Engineering," but no College offers instruction in that Branch. The B.Sc. (Agr. Engineering) in Allahabad University is a two years' course with greater leanings to agriculture than Engineering.

2.—TECHNOLOGICAL COURSES.

1. Five Universities provide for instruction in technological subjects, Andhra, Benares Hindu, Bombay, Nagpur and Madras, while there is provision in the Punjab University for a M.Sc. Technological Degree, an examination held at the end of the fourth year of the Honours School courses in these subjects. In the Universities of Benares and Travancore there also exist Diploma courses (Licentiate course) in Ceramics, Glass and Textile technology, open to holders of S.S.L.C. or equivalent qualification.

2. The *courses* of technological education provided in the various Universities are (a) Chemical Technology, (b) Industrial Chemistry,

(c) Technology of Glass, (d) Technology of Ceramics, (e) Chemical Engineering, (f) Textile Chemistry, (g) Pharmaceutical Technology, (h) Technology of Foods and Drugs, while in the Regulations of the Madras University, provision is made for Textile Technology, Leather Technology, Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals, Electro-Chemistry and Industrial Fermentation, though courses are not now provided.

3. *Entrance qualification.*—The entrance qualification in the Punjab, Andhra and Benares for the technological courses is the Intermediate Science, while in the Universities of Bombay, Nagpur and Madras, the Degree is in the nature of a post-graduate degree with B.Sc. Chemistry as the entrance qualification.

4. *Duration of course.*—In the Punjab and Andhra, the duration of the course is the same as for Honours, in Benares for the B.Sc., Tech. and B.Ph. the course extends over three years, while for the B.Sc. in Industrial Chemistry the duration is two years. In Bombay, Nagpur and Madras the duration of the course is two years.

5. Compulsory German forms part of the course in Madras and Bombay.

7. The Regulations provide in all cases of Technology for a practical training varying from two to four months.

8. External examiners are stated so be associated in all Universities.

9. The classification varies—3 classes in the Universities of Andhra, Benares and Nagpur, while in Madras there are only two classes. In Bombay, candidates are ranked as ‘passed’ or with ‘distinction.’

10. Opportunities for research exist in all Universities except Benares, where there is facility for research only in Pharmacy—M.Ph.

APPENDIX G.

MIGRATION OF STUDENTS.

Copy of Letter No. C. 68, dated the 12th September 1944, from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Ceylon, Colombo.

“The peculiar educational system of this island has given rise to certain difficulties in the migration of students between India and Ceylon. Until 1942, the whole system assumed that students would ultimately be candidates for English examinations. Thus, the secondary schools taught for the Cambridge Senior and London Matriculation, and the University College taught for the Intermediate and Final Examinations of the University of London. This system came to an end in 1942; but the present generation of teachers is accustomed to London examinations; the University has a constitution copied from those of the newer English Universities; and in framing the new system recent English experience has been freely drawn upon. The result is a system with which the Indian Universities are not very familiar. I should therefore be grateful if the following information could be circulated in some convenient form.

(1) *Age of Admission*.—A minimum age of 17 is insisted on, but the average age of admission is $18\frac{1}{2}$ years, as in England.

(2) *Admission Requirements*.—The University holds its own Entrance Examination, which is of higher standard than London Matriculation. It is not a “pass” examination and no certificates are issued. Candidates must have passed the Senior School Certificate Examination of the Ceylon Department of Education or an equivalent examination *and* they must either have spent one year in an approved school since passing that examination or produce other evidence of a “broad and general education.” In 1944 the University examined 606 candidates (all of whom satisfied the above requirements) and admitted 268. It will be seen, therefore, that the standard is high.

(3) *Exemptions*.—The Senate has power to exempt a student from the University Entrance Examination; but, since the syllabus of that examination is closely integrated with the first-year work in the University, it would not do so except where (a) the examination was of equivalent standard (*i.e.*, higher than London Matriculation), and (b) the choice of subjects was suitable for a Ceylon degree course. A London Intermediate, if taken externally, would not exempt unless passed before 1943. In the case of an Indian Intermediate exemption would depend primarily on the choice of subjects.

(4) *Courses in Arts and Science*.—All degree courses are Honours Courses; and First Class Honours, Second Class Honours, or a Pass may be awarded on the Final Examination. The duration of a course in Arts or Science is three years, but all students must pass the First Examination before starting the Final course, and many students find it necessary to repeat the course for the First Examination. The First Examination is taken in three related subjects selected from groups and is a “disqualifying examination.” *i.e.*, its purpose is to determine whether the student is fit for further University study. A student who is unable to pass it in two years is required to leave the University. No certificate of passing is issued (it being wholly an internal examination) but a student who desired to proceed to an Indian University could obtain an informal certificate under the hand of the Registrar. The Final course is of two years’ duration and is either—

SECTION A in three subjects; or

SECTION B in a principal subject (with a subsidiary subject in some cases).

Honours are not awarded (except with the special sanction of the Senate) to a student who takes more than two years over the Final course. The Senate gives special sanction only in case of illness, and then under stringent conditions. A student is not allowed to take the Final Examination more than twice, nor to spend more than three years on the Final course.

(5) *Courses in Medicine and Dental Surgery*.—Entry to the Faculty of Medicine is obtained only by passing the First Examination for Medical Degrees or the First Examination in Dental Surgery. A few schools in Ceylon have been “approved” for these examinations, but nearly all the candidates enter from the Faculty of Science, which they must enter as under (2) or (3) above. Exemption may be granted for an equivalent examination; but owing to shortage of accommodation the Senate would be reluctant to do so. Exemption from the

First Examination for Medical Degrees is not granted to a student who has passed externally the First Examination for Medical Degrees of the University of London. The examinations are held twice a year, and a student cannot enter more than thrice except with the sanction of the Senate. The course in medicine is of five years from the First Examination. The Second Examination must be passed within four years and the Final Examination within ten years. The course in dental surgery is of four years from the First Examination. The Second Examination must be passed within four years and the Final Examination within eight years.

(6) *Other Faculties*.—The University is unlikely to have other Faculties until it moves to Peradeniya. There are plans for Faculties of Law, Agriculture and Engineering.

(7) *Post-Graduate Study*.—Owing to very restricted accommodation, the University is at present unable to offer facilities in post-graduate study except in Oriental Studies (Sanskrit, Pali, Sinhalese, Tamil, and Arabic) and Arts (Economics, English, Geography, History, Mathematics, Philosophy and Western Classics). No student is admitted for the M.A. or Ph.D. except by special resolution of the Faculty. In the case of a graduate from another University, the Senate's approval also is required. A student with less than Second Class Honours in his first degree is usually required to take the final examination in the appropriate Subject as a qualifying examination, before registration for the higher degree. One year's residence at least, is required for this purpose. The courses for the M.A. and Ph.D. are of two years' duration, but only a very good student would be able to reach Ph.D. standard in two years. Facilities for post-graduate study in other Faculties will be provided when the University moves to Peradeniya.

2. The University Ordinance provides that the University shall be open to all persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed or class. This rule is strictly observed, and there is no discrimination in favour of any section of students. It will be seen from the above summary, however, that students from India (though not Indian students from Mauritius, Kenya, and other places where English examinations are held) would have some difficulty in fitting themselves into the Ceylon system except (a) after Intermediate, or (b) after graduation. It should also be remembered that the cost of living in Colombo is high. In present conditions a student unable to live with relatives or friends would require at least Rs. 60 per mensem. There is a very great shortage of hostel accommodation, especially for women. Hostel dues are at present about Rs. 45 per mensem, in spite of a subsidy from the University. Subject to these qualifications, the University of Ceylon is glad to welcome students from other Universities.

3. Indian Universities which are prepared to consider the admission of students from Ceylon may find the following notes useful :—

(a) *Senior School Certificate*.—The Ceylon Senior School Certificate (English) Examination is the normal 16+ Examination for students attending secondary schools where English is the medium of instruction. It is held by the Department of Education and not by the University, and it will be seen from paragraph 1 (2) above that it does not admit to the University of Ceylon. It may, however, be regarded as equivalent to an Indian Matriculation. If the student

obtains the "credits" required by the University of London, he is exempted from London Matriculation. The University is always prepared to issue migration certificates to students who having passed the Senior School Certificate, desire to enter Indian Universities. It will be seen, however, that the University knows nothing about such students and cannot certify that they would be admitted to the University of Ceylon.

(b) *University Entrance Examination*.—The University Entrance Examination is not a pass examination and no certificates are issued, though the University has power to do so where the student has been in residence for one session and has left without taking a degree. Since all candidates must have passed the Senior School Certificate Examination or an equivalent, it is unnecessary to grant exemption, though Indian Universities may wish to note that, in all normal cases, the student will have completed at least one year's work in the sixth form after obtaining the Senior School Certificate.

(c) *Higher School Certificate*.—From 1943 to 1945 the University will be holding a Higher School Certificate Examination on the same syllabuses and with the same examiners as the University Entrance Examination. After 1945 it will be held by the Department of Education. The standard is higher than that required for the University Entrance Examination. Of over 600 candidates in 1944, only 87 were awarded certificates. The standard is about that of the London Higher School Certificate, which exempts from London Intermediate. Indian Universities might therefore wish to consider the possibility of exempting from Intermediate. Our experience is that a candidate with the Higher School Certificate can obtain an Honours Degree in three years. On the other hand, the students come from approved schools and not from the University. At least one year's work after obtaining Senior School Certificate is required, and we have recommended that the course be one of two years' duration.

(d) *First Examinations in Arts and Science*.—This is an examination in three related subjects taken after one or two years' resident study. An informal certificate of passing can be given where a student desires to proceed to an Indian University, and such migration may be desirable where he desires to study a subject (e.g., Engineering) for which the University does not at present teach. A student who can pass the First Examination ought to be capable of obtaining a degree in two years. Exemption from Intermediate might be considered.

4. I trust that the above information will be of value to Indian Universities. It may be stated as a general proposition that this University never objects to the migration of Ceylon students, though it would always inform the receiving University if there had been anything unsatisfactory in the work or conduct of any of such students."

APPENDIX H.

THE POSITION OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION
Vis à-Vis THE UNIVERSITIES AND THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.

Copy of letter No. A-2512, dated the 2nd August 1944, from the Registrar, University of Madras, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Simla.

“ I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letters No. F. 18/3-44-C.A.B. dated the 11th May and No. F. 10-3/44-C.A.B. dated 18th May 1944, forwarding for the information of the University a copy of the Proceedings of the 10th meeting of the Central Advisory Board, and drawing the attention of the University particularly to certain items therein. The University has also been asked to reply to the points raised in the communications and to state the action taken or proposed to be taken on the report in the light of the Board's observations before the 1st September 1944.

2. The subject was considered by the Syndicate of the Madras University, and I am desirous to place the following memorandum for the consideration of the Government of India :

(i) Several of the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education have been forwarded by the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, for an expression of opinion, or for a statement of the action taken or proposed to be taken by the University. It seems to the Syndicate that before any reply can be given to such a communication, certain fundamental issues arise which have to be considered.

(ii) In the opinion of the Syndicate, several of the resolutions fall so much within the jurisdiction of the Universities, that it is open to question whether such subjects should be dealt with by Bodies on whom the Universities are but poorly represented. Moreover the action taken by the Central Advisory Board on subjects of primary concern to Universities, would appear to encroach upon the functions of the Inter-University Board, and if this tendency is to spread, it seems to the Syndicate that the Inter-University Board would in due course figure as a nominal Body, whose decisions may be ignored.

(iii) The Syndicate wishes to assure the Government of India that so far as this University is concerned, it will not hesitate to furnish any information relevant for the consideration of the subject by any appropriate authority set up by the Government of India ; but the Syndicate desires to point out that questions pertaining to the appointment of examiners and appointment of teachers of the Universities should be the primary concern of the Inter-University Board. The Syndicate is surprised that the Central Advisory Board should have taken up some of these fundamental issues and considered them and issued a report, which to put it mildly, is an encroachment upon the functions of Universities and of the Inter-University Board. The Syndicate is not convinced that the Central Advisory Board, by its very composition, is the best authority to consider the subject of preparation of lists of panels of examiners, the method of selection, the proposed agency for ensuring moderation of papers and standardisation of examination results, nor can it be expected that in the

matter of selection of text-books and in delineating the functions of University examinations and the proper method of conducting them, the Central Advisory Board should ignore the Inter-University Board and offer its own conclusions thereon. The Syndicate is surprised that even in regard to such highly technical subjects which come entirely within the scope of Universities, such as the method of conduct of the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations, Doctorate Theses, etc., the Central Advisory Board should have considered it desirable to come to such wide conclusions on such topics. The Syndicate notes with regret that the Central Advisory Board has expressed its opinions freely, it is not known on what information or basis, regarding the teaching that is imparted through the Universities. They are pained to note the following opinion which the Board has offered : " They are of the opinion that much of the teaching at the present day is valueless or more or less valueless because of the lack of the provisions they have pointed out."

(iv) If the Central Advisory Board of Education feels that its own opinions should also be expressed on such subjects, it would be far better in the opinion of the Syndicate that the Central Advisory Board communicates with the Inter-University Board. The anomaly of two such Bodies communicating resolutions to the Universities and expecting action to be taken thereon may, in due course, lead to confusion.

(v) The Syndicate before replying to several of these resolutions desires therefore to be informed of the attitude of the Government of India on this subject and the policy that the Government of India desires to pursue. In the opinion of the Syndicate it is desirable that the Government of India should make its position clear as to the respective functions of the Central Advisory Board and the Inter-University Board ; and the Syndicate feels that if the Inter-University Board is not to be ignored, it should be the one Body that should deal with problems pertaining to University education.

(vi) The Central Advisory Board, when it was originally constituted, had very definite functions ; the principal functions were to offer expert advice on all important educational matters *that were referred to it*, and to conduct educational surveys whenever required. It may be stated that this limitation was imposed at a time when the Inter-University Board had not come into existence. The Inter-University Board is itself a statutory Body on which every statutory University in India is represented as well as the Government of India. Under these circumstances, the Syndicate desires that the Government of India should make its position clear as to what are the functions of the Inter-University Board, and whether it is the intention of the Government of India that the Central Advisory Board should be seized of the functions of the Inter-University Board and the Inter-University Board should either be abolished or become a nominal Body.

(vii) The Syndicate is aware that on the Central Advisory Board there are three representatives of the Inter-University Board, but it once more reiterates the fact that if the Central Advisory Board were to be the reviewing authority of the work of the Universities, that it is to pass criticisms, comments and recommendations on ~~such matters~~ ^{which} are entirely within the province of Universities, and if such criticisms, comments and recommendations are to be communi-

cated to individual Universities, the position of the Universities *vis-à-vis* the Central Advisory Board and the Inter-University Board cannot but be both difficult and anomalous.

3. Finally, I am to state that the Syndicate in placing the subject before the Government of India wishes to raise the constitutional issue before offering any remarks. They do not, however, feel that they have any need to fight shy of any of the criticisms that may be levelled against Universities in general by the Central Advisory Board or any such Body, although they must express their regret that the Central Advisory Board should have deemed fit to pass such general conclusions and aspersions on Universities without any enquiry and without getting into touch with Universities. The Syndicate therefore appeals to the Government of India to consider this issue in the proper aspect and for the sake of efficiency of administration, requests the Government to clarify the position of the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Inter-University Board. I am to request for an early reply on the points raised herein."

ANNAMALAI.—

The Syndicate considered the matter and expressed the opinion that this University is in entire agreement with the position taken by the Madras University, and would give support to any further move that may be made in furtherance of this view. The Syndicate also resolved to request the Inter-University Board to take up this question and deal with the matter on behalf of the Universities in India. I hope that this will be one of the items on the agenda for the ensuing annual meeting of the Board.

OSMANIA. —

I entirely agree with Dr. Mudaliar, the Vice-Chancellor of Madras University that the Central Advisory Board of Education should not be allowed to encroach upon the autonomy of the Universities of India. We should put a stop to such interference.

APPENDIX I.

Explanatory note received from the Chairman, Board of Studies in Geology of the Madras University.

Numerous fossil finds have been made in India during the past one hundred years and more but much of the material has gone abroad. The early fossil finds were described by the Geological Survey of India in *Palæontologica Indica*. In recent years several finds have been described in American and other Journals and it is likely that types still undescribed exist in the collection of the Geological Survey of India.

While collected accounts of American fossils splendidly described are available, similar accounts or publications are lacking of Indian fossils.

Palæontology forms a subject for the Honours students and as things are at present, emphasis is being laid on forms discovered elsewhere than on those in India, which is not a satisfactory state of

affairs. While no doubt important forms discovered in other continents should be studied, the omission of Indian forms through the lack of a suitable book and the absence of a Palæontological Museum is not merely a matter to be regretted but one to be remedied.

Palæontology can be offered as a special subject for the Honours course but no one has come forward to do the subject owing to the disadvantages mentioned above.

The Geological Survey of India is the proper authority to undertake the work with perhaps the help of an expert from Britain or America.

APPENDIX J.

Note by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras.

It is felt that at present there is not an adequate establishment to deal with questions connected with University education and to bring to the notice of the Universities and the Board, material collected from Universities all over the world to show the modern trends in University education. There is need in the future for the Inter-University Board not only to keep a close watch over developments in Indian Universities, but also to note the advances in various Universities in other countries and to examine them in the light of conditions in Indian Universities. The Inter-University Board, it is suggested, should be a more active and vigilant Body, directing, co-ordinating and stimulating the work of the Universities in India. To enable this to be done effectively, it is necessary to strengthen the office. The expenditure may be covered by grants from Universities, and it is hoped, from the Government of India.

APPENDIX K.

Report of the Committee appointed to consider the Reorganisation of the Inter-University Board.

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee appointed by the Board under Resolution No. XVII on December 2, 1914.—

PRESENT.

1. Dr. Amaranatha Jha (*Chairman*);
2. Prof. A. B. A. Halcm (Aligarh);
3. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta (Lucknow);

Prof. J. P. Niyogi (Calcutta) and Mr. L. Subba Rau (Andhra) were also present.

1. The Committee is of opinion that having regard to the expansion of the Board it is desirable to locate the office of the Board permanently at one place, preferably Delhi, and to reorganise the staff as follows:—

- (1) Honorary Secretary (a teacher of Professorial rank).
- (2) Whole-time Secretary in the grade of Rs. 500-25-750 p.m.
- (3) Superintendent on Rs. 200-10-300 p.m.

(4) Manager or First Assistant on Rs. 160 + 40 p.m.

(5) Second Assistant on Rs. 85 + 25 p.m.

2. There should be provision of Rs. 250 p.m. for the rent of the office.

3. The contingent grant should be increased by Rs. 2,000.

4. The allotment for Travelling allowance should be increased by Rs. 6,000.

5. The Universities should be asked to increase their contribution to Rs. 1,000.

6. This will mean an additional expenditure of Rs. 17,840 p.a.; the additional contribution from the Universities will amount to Rs. 5,250. The Government of India and Provincial Governments and States should be approached for grants for the balance of Rs. 15,000 p.a.

7. Rs. 10,000 non-recurring grant for Library.

AMARANATHA JHA,

2nd December 1944.

Chairman.

Note by the Secretary on the Reorganisation of the Inter-University Board.

As will be seen from the Resolution XVII, I was appointed a member of the Committee set up to consider the future organisation of the Board, but was unfortunately not privileged to be present. In view of the experience we have gained during the last few years, and as I shall be relinquishing the post of the Secretary in 1945, I feel it is my duty to lay my considered views about the matter before the Inter-University Board.

1. I much regret that I find it difficult to agree to the suggestion of the Committee that preference should be given to Delhi as the permanent centre of the Board. I would here refer to the thought-provoking address which the late Rajakaryaprabhu Mr. N. S. Subba Rao delivered from his place as the Chairman of the Fifteenth meeting of the Board held at Waltair in December 1939 where he recommended that the Board be permanently located at Bombay in preference to Delhi. May I suggest in all humility that Calcutta, Bombay or Madras would be a fit locus for the Board as they are the three oldest Universities with long traditions and widespread activities and are besides second to none in their jealousy for freedom of action and autonomy, which itself forms the corner-stone of the life of the Inter-University Board. I trust that full consideration will be given to this suggestion before any definite action is taken.

2. I feel that instead of having an honorary Secretary of a Professorial rank and a whole-time Secretary, who should from the nature of things be a senior man of a recognised status, we should have the following officers :—

(i) Chairman to be elected for three years from among the members of the Board.

(ii) A whole-time Secretary of a senior grade and status preferably one who has retired or about to retire, on a fixed pay of Rs. 1,000,

the appointment to be made for a maximum period of five years. This would insure the selection of a known person of a definite status as the appointment should be made after a full view of the antecedents of the new incumbent, and also it will insure a quasi-permanence of the work of the Board. Life in large cities has become very expensive to-day and the grade proposed by the Committee may possibly draw mediocre aspirants to the post, which cannot naturally be the intention of the Committee.

(iii) As the work of the Secretary will to a large extent be contacting the Universities and the Government of India, it would be necessary to have a whole-time Joint-Secretary to carry on day to day work and to be in charge of the increasingly popular Inter-University Sports. I would suggest that he should be of high academic qualifications and be in the grade of Rs. 350-25-600.

3. I am afraid there will be a larger number of committees after the Board has been reorganised specially as the Standing Committee may wish to meet more than once in the year. Under these circumstances I think Rs. 6,000 suggested by the Sub-Committee as travelling allowance is not enough and this might be raised to at least Rs. 8,000.

4. It seems rather strange that while the sub-committee has rightly considered the necessity of having a central library attached to the Board, it has not made any recommendation for a recurring grant. I will suggest that Rs. 500 per annum be set aside for this purpose.

5. One of the reasons why a large number of Universities pass over some of our resolutions seems to be that they are not considered being passed after having the advantage of a sufficiently technical advice with regard to specific matter of curricula. My humble suggestion is that it will greatly lighten the work of the Board and make its decisions more acceptable to the Universities if standing committees of eminent experts in different branches of knowledge, such as Mathematical Sciences, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences and Moral Sciences were appointed for three years and all propositions regarding their respective fields be referred to them for opinion in the first instance. Apart from facilitating our work of dealing with a large mass of propositions which has to be disposed of within the short space of two days, it will strengthen our position *vis-a-vis* the expert advice in the Universities themselves.

6. I feel that a grant of Rs. 1,000 from the Universities would prove too meagre. The original grant in the early days of the Board was Rs. 1,000 and it was reduced to Rs. 750 at the time of economic depression. The Board knows well that we have had to put up with deficit budgets for a number of years, and even without reorganisation, the demand from the Universities shall have to be increased to Rs. 1,000 very soon if the Board is to function at all. After the reorganisation and with the Board functioning continuously there seems no reason why the Universities should not come forward with an annual grant of Rs. 1,500 each which would cover all Sports charges as well.

7. Lastly, I feel that it would be in the fitness of things if the Secretary, who would naturally be a very senior man with high academic qualifications, should be regarded as a member of the Board. It is a great handicap for the Secretary who is supposed to have an insight into past records, that he should be able to express his views in the

Board only on sufferance and with express permission. It would be in conformity with his own dignity as well as with his utility if he is regarded as a full member, free to take part in the discussions, though he may possibly be precluded from exercising his vote at the time of a division.

I apologise to the members of the Board for this rather long note and thank them for their indulgence. I thought it my duty to lay my views before them especially as rules may be framed and detailed proposals made during the year.

H. K. SHERWANI.
Secretary.

APPENDIX L.

Resolutions of the Tenth Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

Item XV.—The Board considered the view submitted by the Provincial Governments, Universities, etc., on the report of the Joint Committee on Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination. They had also before them the recommendation of the Inter-University Board in this connection that every candidate should be examined in five basic subjects. Though Universities are free to prescribe their own requirements for matriculation, the Board wished to reiterate their agreement with the recommendations of the Joint Committee and felt it desirable that there should be uniformity amongst the Universities and other authorities concerned. They accordingly requested the Educational Adviser to the Government of India to prepare a memorandum for submission to the Inter-University Board explaining their attitude in this connection.

Item XIX.—The Board agreed with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on the reports received from Provincial Governments with regard to the action taken or proposed to be taken on their recommendation in regard to the question of discipline in schools and colleges. They felt that the real solution to problem of maintaining discipline in schools and colleges and checking the undesirable participation of students in politics lay in an all-round improvement of conditions in schools and colleges. There must be better residential and tutorial arrangements and fuller and freer extra-curricular activities for students; but even more important is an improvement in the position and conditions of service of teachers. Not until the status of teachers is raised will they be able to establish closer and healthier relations with students so as properly to influence and guide both them and their parents. In schools it is particularly necessary that teachers should be in a position to establish effective contact with parents and there should be close co-operation between the two; but they will not be able to secure recognition from parents for this purpose unless the status accorded to them is commensurate with the obligations they would thus assume.

Item XXII.—The Board considered the Memorandum prepared by the Educational Adviser to the Government of India on the question of the welfare of Indian students who proceed abroad. The Board found themselves in general agreement with the Memorandum and directed that it should be circulated to the authorities concerned.

Item XXIV.—Mr. W. H. F. Armstrong, C.I.E., Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board to investigate the ways and means for improving the Planning, Production and Supply of Text-books, presented to the Board the Report of the Committee. After careful consideration, the Board adopted the recommendations of the Committee and decided that it should be forwarded to the Provincial Governments, Local Administrations, etc., for their opinion and necessary action.

Item XXV.—Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D., the Chairman of the Examinations Committee who had been asked to submit a further report on the technique of examinations, placed before the meeting the recommendations of this Committee. The Board were of the opinion that in the present state of development of the system of education in this country it may not be practicable to adopt symbolic marking in stages of education below that of B.A. (Hons.) course. They, therefore, recommended the retention of numerical marking, for the present, below that stage. They also wished to stress the principle set out by the Committee that in any test or examination with the object of selecting people for higher stages of education, the main emphasis should be on the native intelligence of the scholar rather than on his achievements. Subject to the above comments, the Board endorsed the recommendations submitted to them and directed that they should be forwarded to the Provincial Governments, etc., for their consideration.

Item XXVI.—The Board appointed the following Committee to investigate the problem of the Training, Recruitment and Conditions of Service of Teachers in Universities or other institutions of higher education not previously dealt with:—

W. H. F. Armstrong, Esq., C.I.E., M.A., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D.,
Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.

A. S. Khan, Esq., M.Sc., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Bihar.

Dr. Panna Lal, C.S.I., C.I.E., D. Litt., I.C.S.,
Adviser to H.E. the Governor of the United Provinces.

Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Esq., M.A.,
ex-President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce.

Mrs. Renuka Ray, B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), M.L.A.

John Sargent, Esq., M.A., C.I.E.,
Educational Adviser to the Government of India.

S. C. Tripathi, Esq., M.A., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Orissa.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan,
Minister for Education, Bengal.

or

The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

The representatives of the Inter-University Board on the Board.

Item XXVII.—The Board considered the views of the Standing Committee in regard to the recommendations of the Inter-University

Board on the question of the inclusion of Sociology in the degree courses of the Universities, which read :

“ Resolved that the following resolution passed in 1942 be re-affirmed :

‘ Resolved that it be a recommendation to the Universities to introduce the study of Sociology and to make provision for the instruction.’”

The Board found themselves in general agreement with the recommendations of the Inter-University Board and wished to emphasise that in the teaching of the Social Sciences due stress should be laid on the practical aspects of those studies.

Item XXVIII.—The Board had before them the views of the Inter-University Board on the recommendations of the Examinations Committee with regard to the question of having an external examination at the end of the first year of the three-year Degree Course for those students who desire to transfer to Universities retaining Intermediate courses, which read :

“ Regarding the resolution on the external examinations at the end of first year of three-year degree course, etc., the following resolution was passed at the Universities Conference held at Hyderabad-Dn., in December 1943 :

“ The Conference resolves that those who have passed the Delhi Higher Secondary Examination shall be eligible for admission to the Senior Intermediate Class.”

The Board understood that the Delhi University was prepared to institute, for the time being, an external examination at the end of the first year of the three-year degree course for those who desired to migrate to other Universities and that the Inter-University Board had agreed to co-operate in securing recognition of that examination by other Universities.

Item XXIX.—The Board had before them the views of the Inter-University Board on the recommendations of the Examinations Committee regarding the question of giving examinees the option of answering question papers in non-language subjects in their mother-tongue in the higher stages of education, which read :

RESOLVED that while drawing the attention of Universities to the following resolution passed at the Fourth Conference of Indian Universities, the Conference is of opinion that instruction should be given in the mother-tongue in the High Schools but it is premature to make the mother-tongue the medium of instruction in the Degree Courses :

“ RESOLVED that in the opinion of this Conference the medium of instruction at different stages of education up to and including the degree course should, as far as circumstances permit, be the mother-tongue of the students.

But, in view of the present conditions in India, the medium of instruction in the High Schools should ordinarily be the mother-tongue of the pupil, but where owing to the existence of pupils with different mother-tongues in the same school or for other special reasons it is not possible to do so, the medium of instruction should be English or any other modern Indian language.

That with a view to attaining this end, the Universities of India are requested to take steps for enriching the literature of the respective Indian languages.

That English should be a compulsory subject of study in the High School Courses.

That modern Indian languages and Eastern Classical languages should be recognised as optional subjects for study in the High School and Intermediate and B.A. courses, and they should, as far as possible, be taught through the medium of the mother-tongue or of any modern Indian language of an allied nature.

That modern Indian languages may be recognised gradually and as far as possible alternatively with English as media of instruction for the Intermediate and Degree Courses excepting for English, and if necessary for Science subjects.

That instruction and work in all research institutions should be through the medium of English except in such places where it is already being done through any of the modern Indian languages for special reasons."

The Board noted that the comments of the Inter-University Board did not entirely cover their point of reference. In agreement with the Standing Committee they were of the opinion that in order to attain the object underlying the recommendation of the Examinations Committee greater stress should be laid on instruction in the higher stages of education being given through the medium of the mother-tongue. It may often be very useful for instruction to be given in part through the medium of the mother-tongue and in part through the medium of English.

Item XXXI.—The Board considered the question of Basic English in relation to the Indian educational system. They noted that the views expressed by eminent Indian educationists so far did not generally favour the adoption of Basic English in this country. They also noted that a few experiments have been started by certain Provincial Authorities in a few localities and it was too early yet to expect any definite results therefrom. In view, however, of the interest that was being taken in Basic English in England and America, the Board authorised the Educational Adviser to appoint a Committee to report on the matter as and when he considered it necessary.

Item XXXIV.—The Board considered the question of adopting a uniform standard for the Matriculation examination in India. In agreement with the Standing Committee, the Board were of opinion that the intellectual development and attainments of the pupils taking the Matriculation examination all over the country should be as uniform as possible. Uniformity beyond this is not regarded as desirable or practicable.

Item XXXV.—The Board considered the proposal of the Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University, that adequate arrangements for the study of Chinese, Japanese and Russian languages should be made at selected centres. The Board found themselves in sympathy with the proposal and decided that their recommendation should be communicated to the Inter-University Board and the Universities for suitable action.

APPENDIX M.

TRAINING OF ENGINEERS FOR POST-WAR ROAD DEVELOPMENT.

(a) *Increasing the Number of trained Engineers for Post-war Road Development Work.*—The 450 crores road development programme outlined by the Chief Engineers' Conference held at Nagpur in December 1943, required for its planning and execution, a large number of Engineering and technical subordinate staff in addition to the existing staff engaged on normal work. Irrigation, Railways, Aviation, etc., will also absorb many additional engineers after the war. Steps should, therefore, be taken now to investigate ways and means of ensuring an increase in the output of trained engineers.

(b) *Improvement of technical education of the Road Engineers in India.*—Along with expansion in output of Engineers, it is suggested that the improvement of the quality of technical engineering education might also be considered so as to accord more closely than at present with modern practice in the more advanced countries. Special refresher courses in highway engineering might be provided for post-graduates who are already in service. The desirability of establishing a chair of Highway Engineering in one or more of the Universities might be examined further.

APPENDIX N.

PRODUCTION OF MOBILE PRODUCER-GAS PLANTS.

Note from the War Transport Department.

War Transport Department are encouraging the use of producer-gas as an alternative fuel for motor road transport in India with a view to maintaining the maximum possible road transport at a time when strictest economy in the use of petrol is imperative.

All the producer-gas plants are being manufactured in the country from Indian materials by Indian labour and the technique of manufacture, the testing of these plants, both at the factories and on the vehicles, and also the driving of buses and lorries on suction gas are still subjects suitable for University course in engineering. Gas plants, however, are of various types and, at the present time, about twenty-five different models are in actual production and use. Over 15,000 vehicles on road are driven by producer-gas and the number rises month by month.

This Department, therefore suggest that the Inter-University Board be recommended to consider the possibility of including "Mobile Producer-gas Plants, their Manufacture and Operation" in University Engineering Courses. It is also suggested that the principles of these gasplants might be incorporated into Technical Chemistry Courses. Essential also to producer-gas transport is the subject of "the Manufacture and Properties of Wood Charcoal" which should also be given due emphasis in the Applied Chemistry Courses.

APPENDIX O.

(1) *Indian Air Training Corps --Medium of Recruiting Officers for the Indian Air Force. General Duties Branch.*

The first Indian Air Training Corps unit was inaugurated at Aligarh University in February 1943. In due course the scheme has been gradually extended and is now in operation at nine Indian Universities. Originally it was intended to stimulate recruitment in the technical ranks of the Indian Air Force, but in accordance with the change of policy in October 1943, Indian Air Training Corps units have since been utilised primarily as a medium for providing officers for the General Duties Branch of the Indian Air Force.

2. Both the intake and the results so far achieved are far from satisfactory. The sanctioned strength per course is 50 cadets. With the exception of one or two courses, it has not been possible to fill up and maintain the required strength. A total of 21 courses were held during the period February 1943 to August 1944. 719 students attended these courses out of 1,050 possibles, but 542 only completed the full course.

3. Every possible effort has been made by the Government of India and the Air Headquarters to meet the wishes of Universities in making the courses attractive. Government have recently sanctioned a scheme for the employment of Civil Flying Clubs for giving air experience to all cadet members of the Corps, Vice-Chancellors and members of the University Staffs, and parents and guardians of students. In addition to this arrangements are made for cadets to visit Air Force Stations, factories, mills, telephone exchanges, railway workshops, etc. Travelling expenses are reimbursed by Government. Furthermore, in order to make the members of the University Staff interested in the Corps, the grant of a special type of commission for University Indian Air Training Corps Instructors have been sanctioned by Government.

4. In spite of the above concessions, great interest taken by the University Authorities and efforts made by the local Indian Air Training Corps Staff, it has not been found possible to attract many of the suitable type of young men for training in the Corps. Any suggestions made by the Inter-University Board for the improvement of the scheme will therefore be greatly appreciated.

(2) *Concessions to serving personnel in regard to University examinations :*

A reference is invited to Resolution No. XXXVI, passed by the Inter-University Board at their meeting at Annamalainagar in 1942. From the summary of concessions therein, granted by the various Universities and Boards, it will be seen that there is considerable variance in the concessions granted and in the procedure laid down for obtaining them. It is therefore suggested that the following concessions be recommended by the Inter-University Board for adoption by all Universities and Education Boards, in addition to those already granted by them to persons who have rendered war services :—

- i) Candidates who fulfil conditions of eligibility, except those of attendance or residence at colleges or schools, be permitted to take

examinations as external or non-collegiate students on a certificate from the Command Education Officer or equivalent authority in the Defence Services, that the candidate has been studying the course laid down and has a reasonable chance of passing.

(ii) Candidates who have appeared at examinations and failed in certain subjects, be permitted to appear in the subjects in which they have failed and be declared as having passed the examination if they obtain pass marks in those subjects.

2. There is a large number of young men in the Defence Services, who have joined the Services in the present emergency, leaving their studies in schools and colleges in various stages of incompleteness. The majority of these are anxious to continue their studies and qualify, but the present regulations of Universities and Education Boards do not provide facilities for taking these examinations while still serving.

3. If the above suggestions are adopted by Universities and Education Boards on a uniform basis, it will be a source of great encouragement to Service Personnel and in addition help to stimulate recruitment.

(3) Recruitment for the Indian Defence Services—Officers, Clerical Personnel, Matriculation Zone Technical Personnel and Women's Auxiliary Corps (India).

It is desired to thank the Governing Bodies of Universities for all the help and co-operation which they have given to the Indian Defence Services in this matter which is so important to India. In spite of this assistance, however, the numbers of candidates coming forward are still very small. Of graduates and matriculates who are between the ages of roughly 18 and 30 years and physically fit, only some 2.5% were serving as officers and 12.8% as technical personnel on the 1st June 1944. These percentages are based on figures for the average annual ALL-INDIA output of graduates and matriculates furnished by the Department of Education, Health and Lands. Much publicity has been given to the subject and large supplies of literature have been distributed to Universities. This has not, however, effected any improvement. It will be much appreciated if Delegates will make any suggestions which they think will assist towards the solution of this important problem.

(4) Navigation—Study in Universities:

In view of the fact that India's future Mercantile Marine and Civil Aviation as well as the Royal Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force, will require young men with the qualifications in Navigation (including Astronomical Navigation and Meteorology) it is suggested that this study could be with advantage encouraged and that steps be taken in consultation with the Defence Services concerned, for these subjects to be included among those recognised for degree courses in all Universities in India.

(5) Higher Educational Examination of the Royal Indian Navy Recognition for University purposes:

It is suggested that the Board be asked to consider the recognition of the Higher Educational Examination of the Royal Indian Navy (Higher Educational Test) as being equivalent to Matriculation for

University purposes. At present the subjects are :—

- General Papers : — 1. Arithmetic and Mensuration.
 ✓ 2. English.
 3. History.
 4. Geograghy.

Special Papers : (Optional) :

5. Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry
 ✓ 6. Mechanics.
 ✓ 7. Magnetism and Electricity.
 8. Navigation.

APPENDIX P.

Functions of the Atmospheric Research Committee and the Radio Research Committee.

An Atmospheric Research Committee and a Radio Research Committee have been formed under the ægis of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India. The India Meteorological has undertaken to co-operate with both these Committees in investigations of such problems relating to the atmosphere as the Committees may take up from time to time.

I. Atmospheric Research Committee.

The Atmospheric Research Committee will deal with problems of fundamental importance relating to.

- (1) Radiation.
- (2) Gases in the atmosphere.
- (3) Cosmic Rays.
- (4) Formation of Raindrops.
- (5) Forecasting of weather—long range and medium range.
- (6) Meteorological instruments.

At the first meeting of the Atmospheric Research Committee it was proposed that research work on specific aspects of the above mentioned problems should be carried out in the under-mentioned Universities and institutions :—

(i) The Indian Institute of Sceince, Bangalore, under Professor H. J. Bhaba, F.R.S.

(ii) University College of Science, Calcutta, under Professor M. N. Saha, F.R.S.

(iii) University of Aligarh, under Professor M. Ishaque.

(iv) University of Delhi, under Professor D. S. Kothari.

(v) Indian Metcorological Department, under Dr, S. K. Banerji, O. B. E., and Dewan Bahadur Dr. K. R. Ramanathan.

II. Radio Research Committee.

The main objects of the Radio Research Committee are :—

1. To discuss and formulate plans of research as under :—

(a) Investigations of problems of immediate practical importance for the development of radio industry in India on sound basis.

(b) Synoptic studies of atmospheric phenomena affecting radio wave propagation, *e.g.*, atmospherics, ionosphere, etc.

(c) Investigations of a fundamental nature having long-range application to radio development.

2. Maintenance of a list of the institutions in India carrying on radio research and keeping a record of their activities and available facilities.

3. Distribution of Problems decided upon as in (1) to such institutions as are capable of and willing to co-operate with the work of the committee and avoidance of unnecessary duplication of work.

4. Standardisation of radio products.

The Radio Research Committee has taken up special investigations of the direction finding of atmospherics at the following stations with full co-operation of the India Meteorological Department :—

(1) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, under Professor S. P. Chakravarty.

(2) University of Dacca, under Professor S. R. Khastagir.

(3) Meteorological Office, Poona.

(4) Upper Air Office, New Delhi.

APPENDIX Q.

Indian Army Special Certificate Examinations.

Suggestions of the Defence Department.

1. The syllabus for the Indian Army Special Certificate of Education has been revised in the light of Resolution X of the 19th Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board held on 11-13th December, 1943, *viz.*, the introduction of higher standards in English, Mathematics and Science. The revised syllabus together with a covering memorandum from the Adjutant-General's Branch, Army Education Directorate, dated the 15th September 1944, are attached.

2. The Inter-University Board may now consider the syllabus and recommend that all Universities implement forthwith Resolution X taken at the last annual meeting, *viz.*, that the Indian Army Special Certificate of Education be recognised as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination Certificate of the Universities for the purpose of admission to higher courses of studies.

3. Further, the Board may recommend that the decision of each University be forwarded immediately to the Government of India, Education, Health and Lands Department, for transmission to the Defence Department and the Army Education Directorate.

4. It is also suggested that a representative from the Army Education Directorate be permitted to attend the Inter-University Board of India Meeting to answer any relevant points that may be raised.

Revised Syllabus for the Indian Army Special Certificate of Education Examination.

1. The syllabus for the Indian Army Special Certificate of Education has been revised in accordance with Resolution X (Ten) of the 19th Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board of India held on 11th-13th December, 1943, and now brought completely in line with the syllabus for the Matriculation Examination Certificate of Universities in India. The aim has been to make the Indian Army Special Certificate fully equivalent in educational value to the Matriculation Examination Certificate of the best Indian Universities in order to give the army candidate a fair opportunity to prosecute higher studies on being demobilized.

2. Briefly, the main alterations in the original syllabus are as follows :—

- (a) Map Reading, a purely military subject, has been omitted.
- (b) The examination in English, instead of being merely an essay paper, is now two papers, including not only composition and grammar but also prescribed texts.
- (c) The examination in Mathematics now includes Algebra and Geometry in addition to Arithmetic and simple accounts.
- (d) A paper on General Science, is now included.
- (e) A modern Indian language, with prescribed texts has now been included.

3. The revised syllabus of the Indian Army Special Certificate of Education has the following advantages over the Matriculation of the Indian Universities :—

(a) In some Universities the optional subjects are so arranged that a candidate may pass the examination without taking (i) a modern Indian language (e.g. Bombay and Panjab), and/or (ii) a science subject (e.g. Panjab and Delhi), and/or (iii) history and geography (e.g. Delhi). In the I. A. Special Certificate all these subjects are compulsory.

(b) While most Universities have only five subjects the I. A. Special Certificate has six.

(c) The sixth subject is Citizenship, which, at most, is a voluntary subject in only one or two Universities. The army considers it essential that in addition to merely academic education, everyone should be trained to become a better citizen.

4. In the light of the above remarks it is believed that every Indian University and Board of Education will recognise the Indian Army Special Certificate of Education as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination Certificate for the purpose of admission to higher courses of studies.

Conditions for Admission to and Qualifications for Passing the Indian Army Special Certificate of Education Examination and a List of Subjects that may be offered.

Admission.—Only those candidates who have passed the Indian Army 1st Class Certificate of Education and the Indian Army 1st

Class English Certificate will be admitted to the Indian Army Special Certificate Education Examination.

If in the opinion of the Commanding Officer of a unit any candidate who has not passed the above certificates is considered fit to appear for the Special Examination by reason of his civil qualifications or training or by any other reason, such a candidate will also be admitted to the examination on the Commanding Officer's testifying to this effect.

Qualifications for Passing.—To pass the examination a candidate must pass in each paper of the following six subjects. To pass in each paper a candidate must obtain at least 50 per cent. of the total marks for that paper.

Subjects.—

1. ENGLISH—	Marks
Paper 1. Composition and Grammar	100
Paper 2. Literature (Prescribed books)	100
2. MATHEMATICS—	
Paper 1. Arithmetic and Simple Accounts	100
Paper 2. Algebra and Geometry	100
3. GEOGRAPHY AND INDIAN HISTORY—	
Elementary world and detailed Indian Geography; Indian History from early times to the present day	100
4. CITIZENSHIP—	
Elementary Citizenship with special reference to village life in India	100
5. MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGE—	
Any ONE of the following languages may be offered :—Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto, Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, Bengali, Oriya, Nepali, Burmese	100
6. GENERAL SCIENCE—	
Any ONE of the following :—	
(a) Physiology and Hygiene	
(b) Everyday Science	100
(c) General and Commercial Geography	

APPENDIX R.

COURSES IN 3 TYPES OF SUBJECT WANTED

For WAC(I) Education.

I. *For the "home-maker."*—Household Economy.

Household Management—Child Care, Health, Home Nursing, First Aid, Nutrition, Cookery.

Household Science—Laundry and Dress-making, Mending and Renovating Upholstery, Household Repairs, Interior Decoration, Woodwork and Metalwork. Gardening and Poultry-keeping.

Hobbies—Toy making, Model making, Patchwork and Quilting. Radio, Photography. Beauty Culture, Drawing and Painting, Bookbinding, Music, Drama, the Film.

II. *For the "Career-girl."*—Commerce, Economics, Commercial Calculations, English, Geography, Book-keeping, French, German, Nursing, Doctoring, Teaching.

III. *General Civic Education.* —Ethics, Psychology, Politics and Government History.

APPENDIX S.

Concession to Students on War Services.

At their meeting in 1942 the Inter-University Board passed a resolution (Resolution No. XXXVI) on the subject of certain concessions to be granted to students who have rendered War Service. The concessions which have been granted by a University have, however, been generally restricted to students of that University. It has been felt that this restriction causes certain hardship in so far as a student who is posted to a place far away from his University can hardly make effective use of the concessions granted by his University. To help such students it is desirable that a student on War Service who has passed an examination of an Indian University or other recognised examining body should be allowed to sit for the corresponding higher examination of any other University or examining body under the latter's scheme of educational concessions for those on War Service. As a result of a reference made by the E.A. some of the Universities, *viz.*, Punjab, Calcutta, Bombay, Benares, Madras, Aligarh and Agra have accepted the proposal, and it is earnestly hoped that the other Universities also will be able to accord their agreement to it. The Inter-University Board will no doubt consider it desirable that a uniform policy should be adopted by all Indian Universities in the matter.

APPENDIX T.

RECOGNITION OF THE PRE-ENGINEERING EXAMINATION OF DELHI POLYTECHNIC.

The Government of India have constituted a Pre-Engineering Examination Board to conduct the Final Examination of students undergoing the Pre-Engineering course established at the Delhi Polytechnic, consequent on the introduction of a three-year degree course at the Delhi University. A copy of the courses of studies and syllabus for the course was forwarded to the Indian Universities by the Delhi

University. As a result of a reference made by the Government of India to Indian Universities, the Universities of Benares, Annamalai, Travancore and Aligarh have accepted the examination as equivalent to their Intermediate Science standard for purposes of admission to the University. The other Universities are still considering the matter.

The Inter-University Board will no doubt consider it desirable that a uniform policy should be adopted by all Indian Universities in the matter.

APPENDIX U.

COMPILATION OF A DICTIONARY OF ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

Copy of letter No. 9-CSIR (8)/44, dated 26th July 1944, from the Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, University Buildings, Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board of India, Hyderabad-Deccan.

"You are probably aware that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (Department of Industries and Civil Supplies) have undertaken the compilation of a Dictionary of Economic Products and Industrial Resources of India. The Council's objective in undertaking this work is to collect and collate as rapidly as possible all available information regarding Raw Materials and Industrial Resources of India (including Indian States). A compilation of this magnitude cannot be completed in a reasonable period without the assistance and co-operation of different departments of Central and Provincial Governments and Indian States, as well as of learned bodies and individual experts.

I invite the co-operation of your Department in attaining this objective and request you to provide the Chief Editor with any facilities and information he may require."

APPENDIX V.

ADVISORY BOARD OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

Copy of letter No. F-24 (1)/44-F & L, dated the 26th September 1944, from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Simla.

"I am directed to forward for information a copy of this Department Resolution No. F. 3-21 (2)/44-F & L, dated the 13th September 1944, regarding the constitution of an Advisory Board of Archæology in India. It will be observed from paragraph 1 of the Resolution that the Board will include six members representing the Universities of India nominated by the Inter-University Board, India. I am to request that steps may kindly be taken to nominate six members to the Advisory Board of Archæology and to communicate their names to this Department at an early date. The members nominated by the Inter-University Board should be persons not below University Professors' rank."

APPENDIX W.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1945.

I. Receipts.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Contribution from the Constituent Universities	..	15,750	0	0
Contribution from the Government of India	..	1,000	0	0
Sale of Publications	.. ..	60	0	0
Interest on Fixed Deposits	.. .	120	0	0
Inter-University Sports Subscription	.. ..	4,200	0	0
	Total	21,130	0	0

II. Payments.

Honorarium to the Secretary	.. ..	2,675	0	0
Salaries to Staff	.. ..	4,040	0	0
T.A. to staff	.. ..	2,000	0	0
T.A. to Representatives	.. ..	6,000	0	0
Contingencies including Postage, etc.	.. ..	1,000	0	0
Inter-University Sports	.. ..	4,200	0	0
Printing of Annual Report, Agenda. Research List etc.		1,000	0	0
Printing of " Handbook of Indian Universities "	..	1,000	0	0
Furniture	.. ..	400	0	0
Cost of Removal of Office	.. ..	600	0	0
Books and Magazines	.. ..	100	0	0
Auditors' Fee	.. ..	100	0	0
Provident Fund	.. ..	197	8	0
Miscellaneous	.. ..	100	0	0
	Total	23,412	8	0